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SUGAR IN A GERMAN SHIP.

THE AUTHORITY OF AN AGENT.

The hearing was resumed at the Supreme Court yesterday before the Chief Justice (Sir Wm. Macdougall, K.C.), and Mr. Justice Gompertz, of an application by Mr. Eldon Potter (instructed by Mr. A. H. Crew, of Messrs. Hastings & Hastings) for leave to proceed *ex parte* with an application made by Sam Bee & Company, of Hongkong, against the Flensburg Dampfschiffahrt Gesellschaft von 1869 (for which Messrs. Siemens were the local agents) as follows:—(1) For the return of \$14,000 paid by the plaintiffs to Messrs. Deacon, Looker, Deacon & Harston on behalf of the defendants to obtain the release of 1,198 bags of sugar, the property of the plaintiffs, and then on board the defendants' steamship *Santa*, in the port of Swatow, and which sugar the defendants wrongfully refused to deliver to the plaintiffs or their order. (2) For a declaration that the defendants were not entitled to a lien or charge upon the said 1,198 bags of sugar for the payment of any sums due or alleged to be due to the defendants under a time charter party, entered into between the defendants and the Man Sang & Co. (3) Damages for wrongful detention of the said 1,198 bags of sugar.

At the outset of the hearing the Chief Justice said a statement had been attributed to him which conveyed a different meaning to what he had intended in relation to the laws of England and the laws of Hongkong. "What I said in effect," added his lordship, "was that I have frequently had contentions with Sir Francis Pigott on the subject, and had often lamented that the laws of England were not considered good enough for Hongkong."

Continuing his address, Mr. Potter, quoting Lord Justice Buckley, said the supreme test was:—Is the work or business done by the agent the corporation's business, or his own personal business, and did the work or part of it which was being done come within the jurisdiction? That being the test, he thought he would be able to satisfy their lordships that the Company, through their agents, Messrs. Siemens, did perform a most material part of the corporation's business in that Colony; and not only in that Colony, but also in China, so far as the two boats were concerned. As to what Messrs. Siemens did, the affidavit of Mr. Crew stated that for many years Messrs. Siemens had been the agents of the defendant Company, whose office was in Germany, and who had two vessels which traded in Chinese waters. They were a German company whose activities here were confined to the employing of two vessels in Eastern waters, chiefly on charter. The only thing which Messrs. Siemens could not do was to fix the charter without communicating with Germany. This he could prove by putting in a further affidavit by an European broker. Then came the question, what business were Messrs. Siemens doing, their own business or that of the corporation in Germany? He would be able to satisfy their lordships, as the result of correspondence, that Messrs. Siemens did carry on the most material part of the corporation's business, and that they were able to take every step which the owners themselves would do if they were in Hongkong. Messrs. Siemens had authority to ensure that the Company got the full benefit of the charter. If he could show that, then the case was finished. Looking at what Messrs. Siemens had authority to do on behalf of the Company, he asked if it was a case of an agent doing the corporation's business or was it a case of an agent doing his own business? The answer must be that it was the case of an agent doing the corporation's business, and nothing else. It was clear from the correspondence which had been exchanged that Messrs. Siemens, who were the sub-charterers, had authority to claim from the plaintiffs all monies which they considered due to the owners of the boat under the original charter. They also had authority to refuse the delivery of cargo unless plaintiffs paid. That was a very important step to take, and also a very serious step, because if they turned out to be wrong the owners would be liable to a very heavy action. Such a step, also, was only a step which could be taken on behalf of the corporation; it was not one which would be taken by the agent on his own behalf. The corporation would not be able to do more than Messrs. Siemens were doing in Hongkong. They were able to hold up the cargo and delivery; they also held up

Judgment was reserved.

In a despatch from Rome, the correspondent of the Central News says:—"A Trieste official has announced the blowing up by a mine and the sinking of the Austrian training ship *Beethoven*, with the loss of the crew and all the cadets on board."

Following on the categorical assurance of the Bulgarian Government of its intention to maintain strict neutrality in the war, the entente Powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, have given guarantees to both Athens and Bucharest that Bulgaria will not attack Greece in the event of the latter country assisting Serbia and will not attack Rumania, should that State actively participate in the war. This is taken to forebode the approaching participation of Rumania and Greece.

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INDIANS' WAR SPIRIT.

CHATS WITH WOUNDED WARRIORS.

[BY SAINT Nihal Singh.]

Two hundred and forty-nine years ago today was born Guru Govind Singh, who is credited with infusing that military spirit into the Sikhs which has sent their name as brave fighters round the world. He found the people of the Punjab, among whom his lot was cast, to be like "sparrows," and he changed them into "hawks"—to use his own simile. When he found that he would have to face the resources of the Moghul Empire with men whose physiques had invited the scorn of the sturdy race of Mussulmans, he is said to have vowed that:—
One of my men shall fight one hundred and twenty-five thousand.
Then, only, will I permit myself to be called Guru Govind Singh.

And he did make his "sparrows" fight "hawks"—fight them so successfully that within a few decades the Sikhs drove the Moslems out of their province and established a splendid empire of their own. A number of wounded Sikh soldiers, who were in a fit condition to make the railway journey, were brought by the authorities from one of the hospitals at Burton-on-Sea to London to participate in the celebration of the birthday of this guru, or teacher, to whom they owe their fighting spirit and military traditions. The meeting was held at Caxton Hall recently, under the auspices of the Khalsa Jatha, or Sikh Association, to which belong most of the Sikhs sojourning in the United Kingdom.

INDIAN TALES.
I recently spent some time among wounded Indian soldiers in two of the hospitals where they are being nursed back to fighting efficiency, and was told many tales, which show the splendid mettle of the fighters from Hindostan.

I asked one of the men if the Indian soldiers found the cold of France and Flanders hard to bear.

"Cold?" he replied. "No. Killing Germans is exciting business. So long as we get at them we don't think of anything else. Then we do not feel the cold."

There was not one among the many scores with whom I conversed who did not feel proud of the fact that the Germans hold Indian soldiers in "holy terror." As one of them expressed it:—
"Sir, when they see our flashing steel and our dark faces they think the devil is after them, and turn tail and run back to their mothers."

I inquired about the quality and quantity of the rations they had enjoyed while in the trenches. A Moslem fighter from the Afghan border acted as spokesman for his comrades, who had gathered about the fireplace to get the full benefit of the warmth. He said:—
"Fruit was as plentiful as it is in my own country. So long as we could get at the apple and pear orchards we did not trouble about the commissariat. We never had so much fruit to eat all at one time in our whole lives before."

Underneath the armour of his courage, which knows not the meaning of the word fear, the Indian soldier is as simple-hearted as a child. One of them came to me as I paced the long corridor of the hospital at Anley, holding up his hand, which was swathed in bandages, to show me his wound.

THE LOST FINGER.
His whole attitude was that of a baby who had hurt himself and run to his mother to show her what had happened and get her sympathy. His eyes were swimming. His lips trembled. But his emotion was not due to the fact that he wanted sympathy because he was suffering pain.

His soul was writhing in agony because a finger had been cut off when he grabbed the bayonet of one of his enemies and held it while he pierced him through with his hand. And the surgeon had just told him that he would never again be able to fight. He asked to go back to do battle with the enemies of his King-Emperor, and the disappointment was more than he could bear.

I found many of the Indian soldiers industriously wriggling their fingers as they lay in bed or moved about the hospital, and asked them why they did it. They informed me that it was done to keep the tendons from stiffening as their wounds healed, so that they would not become crippled and lose the power to handle their guns.

The surgeons told me that this movement of the muscles with a raw wound caused intense pain. But their whole passion was to get back to the front, with a rifle in their hands, and show the Germans the sort of stiff Indian soldiers are made of, and all chafed at the time they had to "waite" during their convalescence.

THE TRADE OF THE PHILIPPINES.
The total trade of the Philippine Islands shows a loss of P.7,814,910 in the total trade for the calendar year of 1914 as compared with the returns for 1913. Total exports in 1914 showed a gain of P.1,833,356, but the imports showed a loss of P.9,448,236.

The total trade for 1914 amounted to (following figures all in gold) \$97,278,297. For the calendar year 1913 the total trade was \$101,053,752. Exports for 1914 amounted to \$48,059,631 and for the previous year \$47,772,956. Imports for 1914 totaled \$48,568,655 and for 1913 they were \$53,312,788.

Following on the categorical assurance of the Bulgarian Government of its intention to maintain strict neutrality in the war, the entente Powers, Great Britain, France and Russia, have given guarantees to both Athens and Bucharest that Bulgaria will not attack Greece in the event of the latter country assisting Serbia and will not attack Rumania, should that State actively participate in the war. This is taken to forebode the approaching participation of Rumania and Greece.

BANGKOK SHIPPING.

The Abstract Return of Foreign Trade of the Port of Bangkok for the past year, and return of the same for December, make interesting reading, says the *Siam Observer*. We may briefly summarise their lessons: The whole year shows a decrease of eight vessels and a decrease of 10,877 tons reg. The record for the year was reached in March, when the port was visited by 78 foreign vessels with a tonnage of 74,985 tons reg. October shows the lowest number of vessels as well as the lowest tonnage, namely, fifty vessels of a tonnage of 44,384. The Norwegian flag established a record, no fewer than 402 Norwegian vessels visiting the port during the year. This is unsurpassed in the history of the shipping of Bangkok. The highest number before was 328 German during 1910. We understand that practically the whole Norwegian fleet of steamers in the east are engaged in time charter on Bangkok, most of them being placed by the Siam Forest Company, Bangkok, Messrs. Thoreson & Co., of Hongkong, through their local agent, Mr. Borgerson, and by Messrs. Boustead & Co., of Singapore. We also learn that this fine fleet is to be augmented, four more Norwegian steamers coming out from Home to take up time charters on Bangkok. As most of the steamers are engaged on one or two years' charter 1915 may see even last year's record beaten.

Considering the effect on shipping throughout the world owing to the war, we may congratulate ourselves that the trade of the Menam has practically preserved its usual figure. There were, of course, bumper freights shortly after the outbreak of the war, but then later the slump was most marked. There are, however, we are assured, clear indications that there will be a big rise shortly, as the rice harvest is reported to be one of the best for a long time. The foreign trade of Bangkok may, therefore, be considered to be in a very satisfactory state, and we wish prosperity to the flags under which the trade of the Menam will be carried out in 1915.

SUBSIDIES FOR JAPANESE LINES.
CONTRACTS RENEWED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

With regard to the continuation of the Overseas Shipping Subsidy, which expired at the end of last month, and the bill for the continuation of which failed to pass, owing to the dissolution of the Diet, a contract for renewal has been concluded between the Government and the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Osaka Shosen Kaisha, and Nanyo Kisen Kaisha. The various subsidised lines will be maintained as follows:—

European Line, by the N.Y.K. The route and ports of call are the same as hitherto. Fortnightly service. Twenty-six voyages a year. Eleven liners to be employed, namely, the *Fushimi*, *Yasaka*, *Sawa*, *Kashima*, *Katori*, *Kamo*, *Hirano*, *Atsuta*, *Kitama*, *Mishima* and *Miyazaki*.

North American Line, by the O.S.K. Route: Between Puget Sound and Tacoma, calling at Victoria, Seattle, and between Yokohama and Hongkong, calling at Kobe, Mori and Shanghai both on the outward and homeward voyages. Fortnightly service. Twenty-six voyages a year. Six liners, namely, the *Chicago*, *Seattle*, *Panama*, *Canada*, *Yokohama* and *Shidzuoka*.

North American Line (San Francisco), by T.K.K. Route and port of call, the same as hitherto. Once every four weeks. Fourteen voyages a year. Three liners, namely, the *Tungo*, *Chiyo*, and *Shingo*.

South American Line (west coast), by T.K.K. Route and ports of call, the same as hitherto. Once per two months. Six voyages a year. Three liners, namely, the *Anyo*, *Kiyo* and *Seigo*.

Australian Line, by T.K.K. Route and ports of call, the same as hitherto. Monthly service. Twelve voyages a year. Three liners, namely, the *Tungo*, *Hitachi*, and *Nikko*.

"BROWN CATS!"
ALTERED GERMAN VIEW OF INDIAN TROOPS.

Extracts from a German soldier's letter in the *Frankfurter Zeitung* show that the German army is beginning to realise the fighting qualities of the Indian troops. The soldier writes:—
"To-day for the first time we had to fight against the Indians, and the Devil knows these brown rascals are not to be underrated. At first we spoke with contempt of the Indians. To-day we learned to look at them in a different light."

"For three days we lay in our trenches under an uninterrupted shell fire from the English, and were lacking in the barest necessities, as only at night-time could we obtain provisions. Water we had enough both above and below us, but we were hungry. The English seemed to take a diabolical pleasure in showering shells on us. When for three days it had rained shells, and the British thought we were beaten to a jelly, they had then in store for us a visit from their brown allies."

FEARFUL WAR CRY.
The Devil knows what the English had put into those fellows. Anyhow, those who stormed our lines seemed either drunk or possessed with an evil spirit. With fearful shouting, in comparison with which our hurrahs are like the whining of a baby, thousands of those brown forms rushed upon us as suddenly as if they were shot out of a fog, so that at first we were completely taken by surprise.

At a hundred metres we opened a destructive fire which mowed down hundreds, but in spite of that the others advanced, springing forward like cats and surmounting obstacles with unexampled agility. In no time they were in our trenches, and truly these brown enemies were not to be despised.

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Hongkong, 21st January, 1915.

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Hongkong, 30th July, 1914. [102]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

Saturday, 30th Jan.—

3 p.m.—A Garden Fete in the grounds of the

University.

Tuesday, 2nd Feb.—

11.30 p.m.—West Point Building Co., Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

11.45 a.m.—Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.,

Meeting of Shareholders at the Office of

Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

Noon—Hongkong Land Investment Agency

Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the

Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,

Ltd.

12.15 p.m.—Hongkong Land Reclamation

Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders at the

Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.,

Ltd.

Tuesday, 9th Feb.—

11.30 a.m.—Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steam

Ship Co., Ltd., Meeting of Shareholders

at the Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

WAR NEWS.

HATRED OF THE ENGLISH.

The Belgian Commission have issued a further report which devotes several pages to the maltreatment of prisoners and wounded. Terrible instances are recorded near Aarschot. Three Belgians who had been captured endured tortures rather than give information. Their hands were plunged into boiling water and later the fingers chopped. One, on offering resistance, had his head twisted till he died. The report also affirms that while French prisoners are treated fairly well, the Germans prevented the Belgians giving the English food and also prevented the Ambulance Corps from assisting the English.

OSTEND RENAMED "KALES."

Kales in the German name for Ostend. The Eye-witness present with General Headquarters writing on December 2nd said:—

It is reported, on what is believed to be good authority, that the Germans have renamed Ostend, and that the railway station is now placarded with the name "Kales." The only possible object of such a manoeuvre, if it has indeed been carried out, would appear to be to encourage the soldiers who are brought from distant parts in absolute ignorance of what has really been happening. That this action is not so futile as it may seem is shown by the fact that many of our prisoners are still convinced that both Calais and Paris are in the hands of the Germans.

HOSTILE TRADING CONCERNS.

In a letter to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce the Secretary to the Bombay Government says:—It has come to the notice of Government that in Singapore and Hongkong where liquidation of the affairs of hostile trading concerns was undertaken local British firms gave great assistance. It would appear that each hostile firm was handed over to one particular British firm which thereafter proceeded to wind up its affairs, collect outstanding, dispose of stocks, and so forth. He asked if members of the Bombay Chamber would help in somewhat the same way. In circulating the letter to members of the Chamber the secretary to the Chamber of Commerce says: My committee are of opinion that this is a matter in which members might be willing to give assistance to Government, the more so as most office establishments are probably not so fully employed as in normal times. A reasonable commission would be asked for and firms who undertook the work might perhaps find the possibility of securing new connections to be some attraction.

THE WAR IN 1914.

FAILURE OF THE GERMAN PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.

A London cable to the *Pioneer* on January 2nd stated:—

The Allies during 1914 succeeded in depriving Germany of the initial advantage which her elaborate war preparations were designed to give her. The enemy's plans of campaign have broken down, and he is reduced to a defensive rôle in both theatres of the war.

In this work the British army has borne a vital part, having twice, by its unequalled fire, stayed the German advance on Paris.

We have now passed the crucial time of shortness of numbers. Our army is swelling and we have overcome the German superiority in artillery and reduced his aircraft observation to small value.

The superiority of our infantry is assured.

Our New Year's task will be to beat his unused four million men.

Germany will be met man for man, gun for gun. Her whole manhood is under arms, but her best trained troops have failed to secure victory and are now much reduced in numbers.

Her new troops, fighting behind great frontier barriers, will offer powerful resistance, but Lord Kitchener, Sir John French, General Joffre and the Grand Duke Nicholas are satisfied with 1914 and confident about 1915.

STRANGE CONTRASTS AT THE FRONT.

A report by Eye-witness appearing in *Rangoon papers*, dated January 2nd, says:—The roads near the front present a kaleidoscope of the strangest contrasts. From Arab horsemen of the north African deserts, who are clothed in flowing robes of blue and scarlet, to tribesmen from the north-west frontier of India. There is something incongruous in the appearance of dusky faces and Oriental garments such as those of the Algerian cavalry amidst driving sleet and mud and before rows of squalid cottages in industrial towns where many are billeted. French cuirassiers looking as though they had stepped from one of Meissonnier's pictures give an old-world touch of glamour and romance which is shattered by the drab reality of a convoy of motor lorries lumbering and snorting along beside mule-drawn Indian ammunition carts with native drivers huddled up to the eyes in great-coats. British territorial swiftness through the village surveyed by Baluchis, Sikhs and Gurkhas whose heads are Indianwise protected from the cold by every conceivable headgear, even newspapers. Some prisoners are conscious that the war will last longer than they had expected, but the fact that it has been waged almost entirely in enemy country prevents them realising they are fighting what must eventually prove a losing cause. They believe that the Russians have been decisively defeated, that France is exhausted and ready for peace, that England is decadent, and that neutrals have declared war on the Allies. Neither the pinch of real war nor lack of men and material has yet been felt by the Germans, nor has consciousness of defeat been brought home to them.

IODINE FOR EVERY SOLDIER.

Thanks to the generosity of two donors, who desire that their names should not be disclosed, Sir Frederick Treves, with the full approval of the War Office, has been able to carry out, through the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance, a much-needed improvement in the medical service of our army at the front. The War Office has all along supplied shell-wound dressing to the stretcher parties of the field ambulances and to each soldier his own field dressing; but hitherto our soldiers have not, like the French, carried each man his own iodine. Henceforth every man will have in his kit his own iodine in a neat little ampoule put up by English manufacturers, very easy to carry, and so simple in application that the wounded man, or his neighbour, can dress a slight wound instantly. The importance of this immediate dressing it is difficult to overrate, since small wounds from bullets, shrapnel, or shell fragments may equally with more severe wounds develop septic conditions during the interval that may elapse before they are dressed.

JAPANESE GUNS AT THE FRONT.

A private letter received in Calcutta from Paris says:—A splendid bit of news was received here to-day. It appears that three years ago the Japanese gave the Creusots works (French) an order to build 35 huge cannon for them quite as large as any the Germans have got. The French wrote and asked the Japanese whether, if they paid them an indemnity they would let the French keep them for this war. The Japanese replied:—"We give you the guns; want no indemnity, on condition you let the 300 Japanese whom we sent to Creusot's works to learn to use the guns go to the front with you to fire them." Needless to say, they were at once accepted. The idea now is that they will be taken to the front to batter German fortresses when we begin to attack them in their own country and let them have a little of what they gave France and poor Belgium. The Germans were convinced that no guns as big as theirs could be ready for another three years; but they did not know of these.

INDIANS AND IRISH.

THREE BRILLIANT CHARGES BY CONNAUGHT RANGERS.

A thrilling story of how the Connaught Rangers saved an Indian regiment is told in the *Daily Express* by one of its correspondents.

It was arranged that the Indians should make a surprise attack on the German trenches at dawn. They had gone half way, when the enemy, whose artillery had been reinforced during the night, opened fire violently.

The Indians went bravely on, but they were raked by infantry fire, and had to retire to their trenches.

The Germans found the range, and bombarded the trenches violently for twenty minutes. The bombardment was followed up by an infantry attack in overwhelming numbers.

Matters looked serious, when ringing cheers were heard, and the Connaught Rangers came up at the double.

A desperate hand-to-hand battle followed. The Irishmen, in face of the terrible odds facing them, were repulsed, and had to retreat. They were reformed and attacked again, but again they were driven back before the overwhelming onslaught of the Germans.

In spite of their heavy losses, the Rangers did not lose their courage. They re-formed a second time, and, with the remnants of the Indians, made a third glorious charge.

This time they literally swept the Germans before them. The enemy at first made a determined stand, but, in spite of their numbers, they were powerless before the maddened Indians and the equally maddened Irishmen.

When all their officers had fallen the Germans threw down their rifles, and the Connaughts, still cheering, occupied their trenches.

SITUATION ON RUSSIAN FRONT REVIEWED.

GERMAN ARMY BADLY SHATTERED.

The Allahabad *Pioneer's* London correspondent cabled on the 1st inst.:—The German campaign in the East is entirely checked. The Russians have resumed the offensive, and the year closes with the Teutonic Allies in a bad position, they having failed again after a remarkable recovery following on previous failures.

The dispositions and tactics of the enemy in the recent movement showed a much better appreciation of the task in hand. Up to a point General von Hindenburg was successful. He was, however, drawn eastwards from the railways ahead of his reinforcements, and was defeated before the latter could assist.

Further south the Austrians' flank attack in the Carpathians failed before the weight of numbers, and the Army has retreated into the plains with the rear-guard disputing the passes.

It is estimated that 100,000 of the enemy were slain along the whole of the Russians' front in the recent operations, and that one or more of his Armies was reduced to impotence.

The Russian losses were also heavy, but they commenced the New Year with a record of successes behind them. They have broken the power of the Austrian Army, but not that of the German Army, which, however, is badly shattered and seriously weakened.

The Germans have produced one good leader in General von Hindenburg. The Russians have produced two brilliant tacticians, and able strategists in their Commander and Chief of the Staff.

The Russian artillery, contrary to Berlin's peace estimate, proved as good as that of the Germans.

Much of the Russians' success has been due to the rapid concentration and the disregard of towns and fortresses, which have never been allowed to hamper the employment of the Field Army.

REPORTED AUSTRIAN OVERTURES TO ALLIES.

The *Morning Post's* correspondent at Athens says the Serbian Minister there officially and categorically denies the report of Austrian peace overtures to Serbia.

The *Daily Chronicle's* correspondent at New York quotes a Paris message to a newspaper in America stating that Austria, through Vienna bankers, has made unofficial overtures to the Allies, offering Russia Galicia and Serbia Bosnia.

JAPAN AND INDO-CHINA.

TARIFF NEGOTIATIONS.

Negotiations are being carried on between the Japanese Government and the French Government concerning the application of the Franco-Japanese tariff agreement to French Indo-China. The *Asahi* publishes a report describing the wealth of French Indo-China and the promising future for Japanese trade in the country as well as in Yunnan, China, where the best route will be through the French possession. As the tariff rates are discriminatory against Japanese goods, the Japanese merchants wish to have the rates reduced to the most favoured nation figure. There are three classes of tariff rates, high, low, and special. To the goods shipped from 33 nations, such as England, Germany and others, the low rate is charged, and to some kinds of Chinese goods the special rate is charged, whereas the Japanese goods must pay the high rate. The *Asahi* reports further that under the present conditions some of the Japanese goods are first shipped to China and are reshipped from there as Chinese goods to French Indo-China.

ORIGIN OF NEGOTIATIONS.

A Foreign Office official explained to a representative of the *Japan Advertiser*, from which we reproduce the above, that the object of the present negotiations with France has no reference to Japanese trade with Germany at all. The origin of the present negotiations lies in the fact that since the war in Europe started the people of French Indo-China have been suffering from a scarcity of goods, especially food stuffs, imported from Europe. The merchants there wished to see substitutes imported from Japan. They appealed to the governor there and to the honorary Japanese consul, who is French, to see that the importation of Japanese goods is facilitated by reduction, and in some cases by abolition, of duties. That was how the matter originated. The negotiations are being carried on with the colonial government of French Indo-China as well as with the French government, but because the diplomatic documents of the French government have been locked up in Paris for a long time on account of the removal of the capital to Bordeaux the negotiations have been proceeding slowly. It has been suggested that the governor of French Indo-China might make a temporary change in the rates to accommodate the merchants there, and reports say that he is empowered by law to do so without the consent of the French Government at home. The Japanese Government is looking for a permanent settlement of the matter by application of the Franco-Japanese tariff convention.

THE HONGKONG VOLUNTEERS.

ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. A. CHAPMAN, V.D.

40TH PATHANS SPORTS.

1.—References Corps Orders of 21st January, 1915, intending competitors are requested to send their names to Headquarters not later than Saturday, 30th January, 1915.

2.—Thursday, 28th January, Machine Gun Tactics: Captain Stewart.

3.—Parades for Wednesday, 27th instant: Nil.

4.—Orderly Officer: Lieut. C. Smith. Orderly Sergeant: Sergeant Hegarty. To furnish Guard to-night: Scouts Company.

G. E. STEWART, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.C.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVES.

ORDERS BY MAJOR WAKEMAN, O.C.H.K.V.R.

PARADES—Nos. 1, 2, and 3 Companies will parade on the Cricket Ground at 5.15 p.m. on Friday, January 29th. Dress: Drill Order.

LECTURE—Lieut.-Col. Moberly, D.S.O., will deliver his second lecture on "Strategy of the War" in the St. Andrew's Hall at 5.45 p.m. on January 27th. N.C.O.s in uniform may attend.

MUSKETRY—All members who attended at the King's Park Range on January 22nd and who did not complete the 5th and 5th practices on the following day should attend at 4.30 p.m. on one of the three following days, February 2nd, 3rd or 4th. Uniform optional. Members will greatly assist the Staff by informing the Adjutant on which of these days they will attend.

PROMOTIONS—His Excellency the Governor has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

Lieut. D. Landale to be Captain; 2nd Lieut. E. Ryan-Jones to be Lieutenant.

REVISION.—Capt. H. J. Gallion reverts to Private at his own request.

POSTINGS.—Capt. D. Landale to No. 3 Co. Pte. H. Macfarlane to Co. 3 Section 3. Pte. L. R. Needham to Co. 3 Section 3. Pte. E. Howard to Co. 3 Section 3.

Pte. W. B. Lightburn is transferred from Section 1 to Section 3 Co. 3.

4TH PATHANS SPORTS—At these sports, to be held on the U.S.R.C. Hockey Ground on February 6th, there will be a competition for the best turned-out N.O.O. or Private of the Volunteer Corps or Reserves (marching order). Prize: 1 guinea. This event will take place at 5.15 p.m. but competitors will be welcomed as onlookers during the afternoon.

W. L. CARTER, Capt., Adjutant, H.K.V.R.

BRITAIN AND GERMANY.

HOSPITALITY OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT AND HIS GUESTS.

The following is an extract from Sir Francis Piggott's article on "The German Imperial Colonial Blunder," in the December number of the *Nineteenth Century*:—

Let me now try to bring this rhodomontade down to the three dimensions of actual fact. It is, of course, true that many of England's possessions came under her flag long before the birth of Germany's aspirations to become a world-power; but have we ever refused to her subjects a share in the sun in any part of our Dominions? Have we not rather invited them to come and enjoy its pleasant and profitable warmth? Let us take Hongkong. I doubt whether any of the Germans who have been long resident there, who have shared our joys and our sorrows, would subscribe to this very uncomfortable doctrine of Bernhardi. It is not necessary to mention names of individuals; but let us take the great German firms, the Deutsch Asiatische Bank, the North German Lloyd and the Hamburg-America steamship companies, which have branches in Hongkong, and, I believe, also in Singapore. How much "surplus energy" is lost to Germany by the establishment of these branches in our Colonies? I should have thought that it was the other way round, and that by the industry and great business capacity of their agents these great firms and their shareholders in Germany sucked thereout no small advantage. They have traded in rivalry with our own banking and shipping firms, but we have never made a fuss about it. They are there because of the great principle which was confirmed by Magna Carta—that all may come and trade with our Dominions, "to buy and sell without any manner of evil tolls, by the old and rightful customs, except in time of war, so long only as they observe our laws." And the staffs of these companies, and of all the many private mercantile houses in Hongkong, have been admitted to the great brotherhood which is the life of the smaller Colonies. They "gang their ain gait" or follow ours, as the humour pleases them. That it pleases them to follow ours may be seen from the fact that the "German Cup" was one of the most popular events at the race meetings.

A few incidents of this aspect of Anglo-German relations in the Colonies, as they existed before the War, are worth recording. I remember the preparations made for the reception of the Crown Prince in Hongkong a few years ago. I do not think mutual cordiality between the two nationalities could have gone further. Had his visit not been postponed, the Prince would have learned, by deliberate but kindly intention—if, indeed, he had not already learnt it in India—that England was not a "successful burglar" who had "broken every law, human and divine, violated every instinct of honour and fidelity on every sea and on every continent"; the Chinese would have told him quite another story. If General von Bernhardi had been on the Prince's staff in India he would have written less turgid rhetoric on the text of "blooding the way." On the other hand, the subscriptions of the German community to the Coronation festivities of King George were very generous, and were freely and loyally offered. Again, a few months ago a prominent and much-respected member of the German community died. Grief was genuine and universal, and the flowers at his graveside came from every nationality in the Colony. And the German flag and its consorts were frequent visitors; the *Scharnhorst* band charmed us with their concerts for the German charities in the Colony. The admiral and his officers were welcome at our houses, and so, we thought, were we welcome when we dined and danced on board. One of them, the most genial of sailors, often honoured my house on the Peak. I have before me the photograph of a group of which he is the centre. He is recently dead; I suppose "De mortuis" applies to an enemy, even though it has lately appeared that he was one of the most vehement of our enemies; yet from what we know now the thought is inevitable—is it possible that invitations, when all was *couleur de rose*, when England was "so great," and her Colonies "so hospitable," were only accepted because in my garden a specially good view of Pinewood Port, which lay below the rocks, could be obtained? Such memories give food for reflection. There are few of us to whom they do not come. They make the War more bitter, and perhaps, when it is over, some of our most cherished traditions will have to be revised.

And, passing northward up the China coast, have we not shared and shared alike in the foreign settlements, in Shanghai, in Hongkong and the Yangtze ports, and in "Pootung"? There has been sun-room enough there in all conscience; the splendid German Club in Shanghai alone is sufficient witness. And in Peking have we not walked down Legation Street arm-in-arm in the sunlight, and together helped China in her financial difficulties? And it has all been a pacifist's dream, which has been rudely shattered by the sabre-rattling of a "distinguished cavalry officer." With exuberant blasphemy we are told that "Corsica has conquered Gallies!"

Sir Henry Howard will certainly not create so unfavourable an impression at the Vatican as did Count Herbert Bismarck, who was in attendance on the Kaiser when his Majesty visited Leo XIII. When they reached the door of the Pope's audience-chamber the Emperor passed in and the Count tried to follow. A gentleman of the Papal suite motioned the Count to stand back, as etiquette forbids the presence of any third party at an interview between the Pope and a reigning monarch. "I am Count Herbert Bismarck," exclaimed the Emperor's aide-de-camp, and tried to force his way through. The suave Italian waved him back with the remark, "That may account for, but it does not excuse, your conduct."

INTIMATIONS

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

JUST RECEIVED:

ANGLO-ORIENT

SEAMLESS REVERSIBLE

CARPETS AND RUGS.

TWO WEARING SURFACES INSTEAD OF ONE IN CHARMING COLOURINGS AND DESIGNS.

THEY ARE OF

BRITISH MANUFACTURE

BOTH

DURABLE AND INEXPENSIVE.

WE HAVE THEM IN

SQUARES 3 by 2½, 3 by 3 and 3 by 4 Yards.

AND CORRIDOR, HEARTH, SOFA, AND BEDSIDE RUGS.

COLOURED LITHOS ON APPLICATION.

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

REMINGTON JUNIOR.

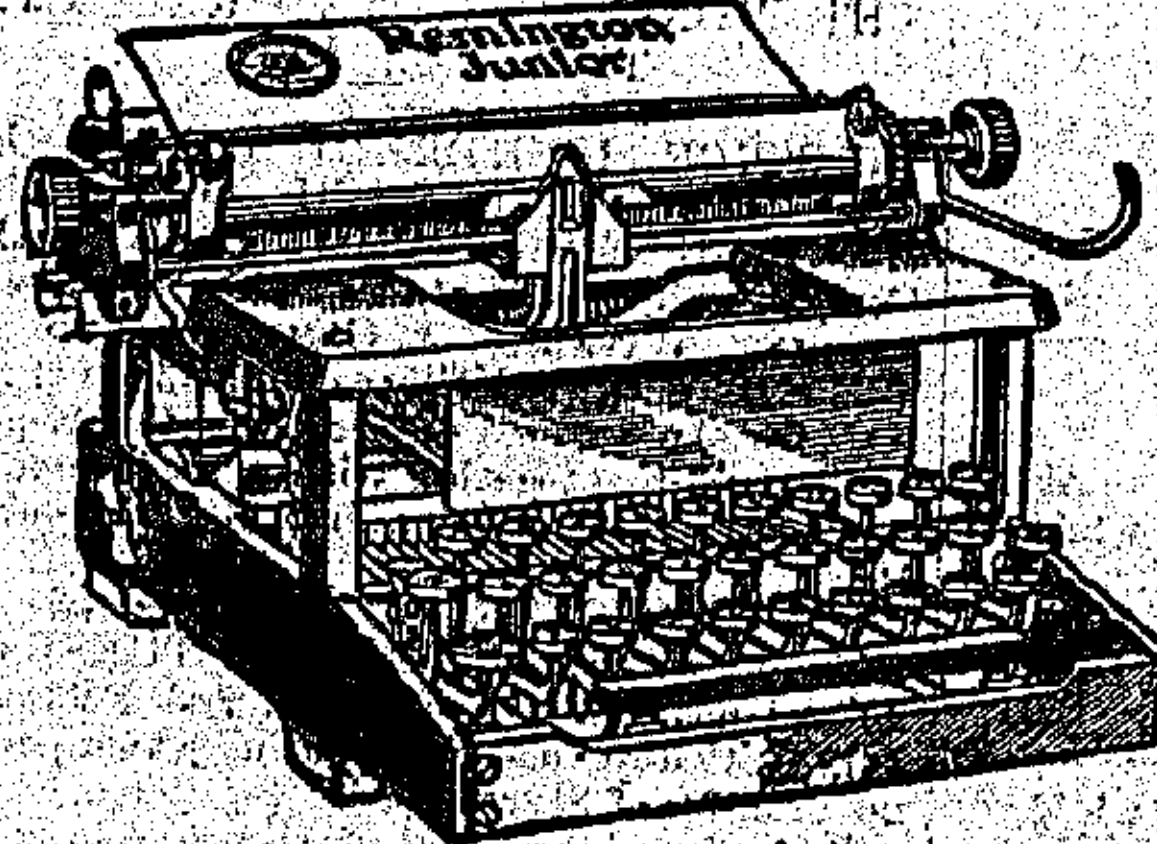
"A LONG FELT WANT SUPPLIED AT LAST."

"THE REMINGTON JUNIOR."

PORTABLE TYPEWRITER FOR TRAVELLERS, SMALL RETAILERS, DOCTORS, CLERGYMEN, AND OTHER PROFESSIONAL MEN, ETC., ETC.

SPECIAL FEATURES:

Simplicity, Compactness, Durability, Portability. Weight 16 lbs., in leather travelling case 21 lbs.



The Remington "JUNIOR" is a Typewriter of true Remington quality, but is smaller, lighter and more compact and portable than the Standard Remington Model. It embodies the latest Remington ideas in Remington construction; visible writing, back spacer, automatic ribbon movement, improved paper feed, and release, etc., etc.

It is swift and easy, does beautiful work and is so simple in construction that its skilled operation is quickly learned by anybody. No lessons needed. Though just as well made as any of the regular models, its price is only about half of the Standard Model.

It is built for the non-user, for the immense army of people who need a Typewriter and have always needed one, but who would not get the Standard Model because their requirements are different. In one word, it is built for people who will operate their own Machine.

For further particulars, catalogues, etc., apply—

REMINGTON TYPEWRITER CO.

(INCORPORATED), NEW YORK

HONGKONG AGENCY, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

[89]

NOTICE.

WE HAVE BEEN APPOINTED

SOLE AGENTS

IN HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA FOR

SAKURA BEER

BREWED AND BOTTLED BY

THE TEIKOKU BREWERY

CO., LTD.

MOJI, JAPAN.

This is an Excellent Beer and moreover **CHEAP.**

PRICES, ETC., ON APPLICATION TO—

DONNELLY & WHYTE,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

TEL. 636.

Hongkong, 30th November, 1914.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

WE HAVE now Established our own Branch in Hongkong at the Undermentioned Address for the Sale of the British Manufactures of:

Messrs. J. P. COATS, Ltd.
JONAS BROOK & BROS., Ltd.
CLARK & Co., Ltd.
JOHN CLARK, JUNIOR & Co., Ltd.
THE ENGLISH SEWING COTTON Co., Ltd., and Others.

THE CENTRAL AGENCY, Ltd.,
Connaught Road,
Hongkong.
Hongkong, 27th January, 1915. [213]

STOCKBROKERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONGKONG.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1915:

THURSDAY, 25th January,
FRIDAY, 26th January,
FRIDAY, 26th March,
FRIDAY, 26th April,
FRIDAY, 26th May,
FRIDAY, 26th June,
FRIDAY, 26th July,
FRIDAY, 26th August,
FRIDAY, 26th September,
FRIDAY, 26th October,
FRIDAY, 26th November,
FRIDAY, 26th December.

By Order of the Committee,
EDWARD RAYMOND,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [214]

THE ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE.

GOVERNOR'S CUP.

THE Closing Date of the Competition for the above CUP has been extended to 31st inst.

Any additional entries must be lodged with the Undersigned before that date.

The First round to be played by the 14th inst.

"Second " " " " 21st "

"Third " " " " 28th "

"Fourth " " " " 4th prox.

"Semi-Final " " " " 21st "

"Final " " " " 28th "

K. M. CUMMING,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [215]

WANTED.

A DIRECTOR of a large British Trading concern having world-wide connections will be visiting Hongkong and Canton about February and is desirous of getting in touch with any firm of standing wishing to be represented in Great Britain or Canada.

Address—Care of "Daily Press" Office.
[216]

WANTED.

WIRELESS OPERATOR for a sea voyage.

Apply—"SHIPPING."
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [217]

WANTED.

EXPERIENCED English-speaking AMATEUR, from March, for one child of two, at outport. Needlework essential.

Reply—"Care of "Daily Press" Office."
Hongkong, 26th January, 1915. [218]

THE NATIONAL LOAN

OF THE

THIRD YEAR OF THE

REPUBLIC OF CHINA.

SIXTEEN MILLION DOLLARS

(\$16,000,000).

SUBSCRIBERS to the above LOAN are hereby notified that, in accordance with Article V. of the Loan Regulations, the full amount of Dollars Nine Hundred and Sixty Thousand (\$960,000), being the amount of interest on the Loan for one year, has been duly raised by the Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications, and has been deposited by the Undersigned in the following Foreign Banks, namely: THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION and THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, as a permanent guarantee for the interest on the Loan.

F. A. AGLEN,
Inspector General of Customs,
and Vice-Chairman of the Bureau of National Loans.

Inspector General of Customs,
Peking, 18th January, 1915. [211]

G. R.

WAR DEPARTMENT CONTRACTS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the Headquarters Office, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong, until 12 Noon on the above date for the following Services:

Forage ... Monday, 1st Feb., 1915.

Meat ... Monday, 8th Feb., 1915.

Fuel (Coal, etc.) ... Monday, 15th Feb., 1915.

General Supplies "A" (Thursday, 11th Feb., 1915).

General Supplies "B" (Monday, 15th Feb., 1915).

Hospital Supplies ... Monday, 15th Feb., 1915.

Washing ... Thursday, 18th Feb., 1915.

Transport ... Thursday, 18th Feb., 1915.

Forms and other particulars may be obtained personally between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M. or by letter to the D.A.D. of Supplies and Transport, Victoria Barracks, Hongkong.

Tender Forms must be properly filled up, signed and dated and no tender will be considered unless made out on the proper Form and delivered by 12 Noon on the above date in a closed envelope marked Tender for Forage, etc.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of \$100 as a guarantee of good faith. Such sum to be forfeited to the State if the Tenderer refuses to accept a Contract allotted to him, or to attend at Headquarters Office when called upon.

The right to reject all, or any, Tenders is specially reserved.

Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915. [209]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary to the

HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.,
General Agents for the

WEST POINT BUILDING CO., Ltd.,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [160]

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 11.45 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary to the

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LTD.,
The GENERAL MANAGERS,
Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [159]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTY-SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LIMITED, on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 22nd January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
A. SHELTON HOOPEE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [158]

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Office of Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & COMPANY, LTD., on TUESDAY, the 2nd February, 1915, at 12.15 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1914.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 26th January, to TUESDAY, 2nd February, 1915 (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be Registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915. [173]

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE NINETEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Office of the Company, Hotel Mansions, on TUESDAY, the 9th February, 1915, at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving a Report of the Directors, together with a Statement of Accounts, including a Dividend and electing Directors and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 26th January to the 9th February, 1915, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
W. E. CLARKE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th January, 1915. [166]

NOTICE.

THE EAST INDIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company in Hongkong and are now prepared to grant policies of Insurance at the most favorable rates.

THE CHINA COMMERCIAL CO.,
Doddell Street,
Hongkong, 16th January, 1915. [179]

NOTICE.

L'UNION FIRE INSURANCE CO., LTD., OF PARIS.

WE HAVE taken over the Agency of the above Company formerly held by Messrs. BREMEN & Co., and are prepared to ACCEPT RISKS from this date.

CREDIT FONCIER D'EXTREME-ORIENT,
Princes' Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [161]

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC IS HEREBY NOTIFIED

that we have taken over the Stock-trade and Business premises lately occupied by KAUEN & Co., and will in future carry on the Business of Merchants, Commission Agents and Tobaccoists under the name of

HONGKONG CHIAI STORE,
Hongkong, 22nd January, 1915. [169]

INTIMATION

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

WINE & SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

BRANDY.

Per Case of 1 doz. Per Bot.

* A. SUPERIOR PALE ... \$30.40 \$2.65

* B. SUPERIOR OLD COGNAC ... 33.70 2.50

* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC ... 34.80 3.00

* WATSON'S XXX COGNAC Half bottles 2 doz. 37.00 1.60

* C. SUPERIOR OLD LIQUEUR COGNAC, Gold Capsule ... 40.30 3.45

* D. VERY FINE OLD PALE LIQUEUR COGNAC ... 46.50 4.03

* BOUTELLEAU'S CHAMPAGNE LIQUEUR ... 52.40 4.55

* E. FINEST OLD BROWN BRANDY ... 53.50 4.55

* MARIE BRIZARD and ROGEE'S FINE PALE COGNAC ... 31.50 2.65

* S. V. F. V. O. COGNAC 79.70 6.65

* V. O. L. 50 YEARS OM ... 119.20 9.95

* UNITED VINEYARD PROPRIETORS, 75 Years OM ... 157.50 13.15

* These Brandy bottles by ourselves are guaranteed Grape Spirit and of Pot Still Distillation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

HONGKONG AND CHINA.

Hongkong Office: 10a, Des Voeux Road C.
London Office: 151, Fleet Street, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JANUARY 27th, 1915.

THE STRENGTH OF THE BELLIGERENTS.

THOUGH the time is near when the British forces at the front are to be greatly strengthened by the new Service battalions which have been in training during the past six months, it is noteworthy that anticipations of an early end of the war are not endorsed by those best situated for guiding public opinion in the matter. For example the Eye-witness present with the British Headquarters recently had this to say on the subject: "This war is going to be one of exhaustion; and after the regular armies of the belligerents have done their work, it will be upon the measures taken to prepare and utilize the raw material of the manhood of the countries concerned that final success will depend. This implies trained men—hundreds of thousands of trained and disciplined men." We do not know whether these words can be regarded as representing "the deliberate opinion of Sir JOHN FRENCH," as a leader-writer in one of the Home papers assumes is the case from the fact that the Commander-in-Chief has "permitted these views to find expression in the semi-official reports which are forwarded to the British Press by the only authorized correspondent at the front in the Western theatre of the war." In any case, it is a view which has much to support it if the German official news agencies faithfully represent to the world the preparations which Germany is making for the continuance of the war. The Times Military Correspondent says it is apparently Germany's intention, since the trained armies have failed to provoke a decision, to call up the whole manhood of the country, to set every available industry at work upon the manufacture of arms, ammunition and equipment, and to prepare in the Spring to crush the Allied Armies or perish in the attempt. An item of news, viz. Washington, states that the Kaiser has called out the Landsturm throughout the German Empire. We are

told that the Landsturm force now available is about 7,000,000 men, between the ages of 39 and 45 years and youths between 17 and 20 years. Nothing, however, is more bewildering than the computations which are constantly being made as to the number of fighting men which the countries at war are able to put into the field. The military correspondent of the Times has been showing recently that Germany began the war with a total, in round numbers of 4,800,000 fully-trained men, of whom he estimated that approximately 3,000,000 were in the field, and after a detailed examination of the German recruiting statistics he reached the conclusion that Germany has at her disposal a further 4,000,000 untrained men. He says it is not safe to put the figure down at anything less. That would give Germany a total strength of just on 9,000,000 men. In this connection it is interesting to consider some speculations on the subject which have appeared in a New York paper. The method of computing Germany's possible maximum which the writer has adopted brings him to conclusions which make the German report of a Landsturm force of seven million men for service in the field appear wildly extravagant. The New York paper tells us that, in any country, the male population between the ages of 20 and 45 is between thirty-five and forty per cent. of the total male population. Now the population of Germany is about 65,000,000, or it was in 1910. Possibly it is now about 69,000,000, of which about one-half would be the male population. Three-eighths of 35,000,000 would give us about 13,000,000 as the number of male Germans between 20 and 45 years of age, and about half this number would represent the maximum available for the field. "But that would be to allow only one man at home to sustain one man in the field, and one man at home is not enough. Much of the work ordinarily done by men can be done by women, but not all of it. Women cannot mine coal nor iron, for instance. Then we must deduct the men who are physically unfit, mentally unfit, or in prison, and we must therefore allow two men at home for one in the field, and this would give the fighting strength of the German Empire as somewhere in the neighbourhood of five million men." This corresponds fairly closely with an estimate made recently by an English writer. His reckoning of the "maximum of possibility for the forces actually in the field" at the time of writing gave Germany 3,000,000 and Austria 1,000,000; against an Allied force of 5,300,000, made up as follows: France, 2,000,000; Russia, 2,000,000; Great Britain, 250,000; Belgium, 250,000; and Serbia, 300,000. Unquestionably, says this writer, all the combatant nations have large reserves still available, but by no means the millions that are found in various patriotic estimates. Germany can without question put 1,500,000 new troops in the field; France, 1,000,000; Russia at least 2,000,000. All these are trained troops. Behind this Russia has inexhaustible resources of untrained men. France, outside of native troops, has relatively few. Austria, her first line being exhausted, will probably be the worst off of all. He concludes that, if these figures have any basis in fact, then the arrival of KITCHENER'S million early in 1915, with the subsequent arrival of the second million by the Autumn, must have a tremendous meaning, particularly as the contest tends more and more to become one of mere endurance. On these calculations, if the new troops are all called up by the Autumn, the Allies would then have in the field a total of 9,250,000 as against a German possible maximum of 5,000,000. From these figures, of course, must be deducted the casualties, which are believed to have been much heavier in the case of Germany and Austria than in that of the Allies; and to these figures, he says, must be added the fact that the "maximum possible" represents the absolute and final maximum for Germany and Austria, while it means the maximum only for this year with such Allies as Great Britain and Russia, who have illimitable stores of men on which to draw, and who will undoubtedly draw upon them and train them against contingencies until the enemy's exhaustion is assured.

A mail for Europe via Siberia closes to-day at 4 p.m.

Dr. Francis Clark will go on ten months' leave in April.

To-day is the birthday of the Emperor of Germany. He is 55 years of age.

It is stated that Mr. H. F. Merrill intends to return to China in March or April and to go back into the Customs service again.

A fund has been organised by the Royal Navy League of Siam for the purchase of a scout cruiser. The fund now amounts to Ticals 618,554.

Mr. P. W. Goldring has been appointed a member of the Cattle Disease and Cemeteries' Committees of the Sanitary Board, vice Mr. F. B. L. Bowley.

Owing to the intensely cold weather President Yuan Shih-kai ordered the officials in his office to set aside their frock coats temporarily and wear fur coats.

We regret to learn that Mr. A. R. Linton, manager of the Hongkong Branch of the Mercantile Bank of India, is at the Peak Hospital, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever.

The wedding will be solemnised at an early date of Lieutenant Villiers Gordon Smyth, of the R.G.A., Hongkong, to Miss Veronique Walker, who is journeying to the Colony on the P. & O. Namur.

An interesting lantern lecture will be given in St. Andrew's Church Hall to-morrow evening, commencing at 9 o'clock, by the Rev. N. C. Pope, M.A., the subject being "A visit to Cornwall."

The marriage will take place shortly of the Rev. Noel Brodriek Slater, of the London Missionary Society, who is stationed at Amoy, to Miss Martha Ann Shirley, of Stoke Prior, Worcestershire, England.

The Japanese Home Office has decided to spend the sum of Y60,000 on sanitary improvements in Tokyo and Kyoto in connection with the Coronation ceremony to be held in the latter city in the coming Autumn.

A mischievous rumour was circulated in Canton on Sunday, that London had been attacked, and that a Dutch fleet from Java was menacing Hongkong. The effect of this rumour was that Hongkong bank-notes fell from 13 per cent. in subsidiary coin to 7 per cent. below their par value, while Hongkong subsidiary coin was being refused. Telegrams sent up from Hongkong later in the day satisfied the Chinese that they had been duped once more, and the currency values were quickly restored.

We learn that among the injured at Scarborough in the recent raid was Mrs. Bell-Irving, wife of Mr. David Bell-Irving, brother of Mr. John and Mr. James Bell-Irving who were successively in charge of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson's interests in Hongkong. Mrs. Bell-Irving was on a visit to Scarborough and was staying on the Esplanade, South Cliff, a fashionable parade which fronts the sea, and which came in for particular attention from the German ships. A shell struck the house and burst inside, causing general havoc to the fabric and the furniture, and Mrs. Bell-Irving and Miss Lee, another visitor, were so terribly injured that in each case the amputation of a leg was necessary. Both are progressing favourably.

KIDNAPPED WOMAN'S ADVENTURES.

STORY OF A VILLAGE MURDER.

Before Mr. F. A. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday, the Crown Solicitor (Mr. P. M. Hodgson) made an application for the extradition of a man named Liu Ah Mui, formerly of Canton, on a requisition by the Civil Governor of Kwangtung Province charging the prisoner with the murder of a Chinese in the Chan Ka Hang village, Pok Lo district.

The Crown Solicitor explained that the alleged murder arose out of a robbery which took place at a house in the Chan Ka Hang village on the 10th October, 1914, when a man named Wong Ah Fat was shot and stabbed. Among the evidence he would call would be that of the widow, who was living in the house with her husband at the time of the murder. She would say that on this particular night two robbers broke into the house and asked for tea. Both men were known to the deceased and his wife. While the husband was making this tea the defendant came in, being evidently one of the gang of robbers. The three men attacked Wong, killed him, and took away articles belonging to him and to his wife. They also carried away the widow, who was quite a young girl, and her young child. Mr. Hodgson related the extraordinary peregrinations from village to village of the robbers with the stolen woman and child, and said that eventually the child was sold. Afterwards the prisoner and the woman came down to Hongkong by train from Tai Po, and, later, the woman was traced to have been employed by the police to find the woman took her back to Hongkong, but prisoner came to Hongkong and took her away again, this time to Tai Wan.

Evidence was called, and the case remanded.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CONSCRIPTION FOR HONGKONG.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—If your "Irish" contributor can afford to spend two nights out of every three in working searchlights, transact his "business as usual," and find leisure to turn out such lengthy screeds as those which he has inflicted upon us, the conclusion appears irresistible that he earns his daily bread much more easily than most of us can.

He seems mentally incapable of taking up a pen without annihilating two columns of your space, and even then he fails to meet the criticisms directed against him. Sentiment usurps the place of sense.

Let me, in fairness, cite one illustration of this. I asked, among other things, "If a man is not a member of the local Volunteer force wherein lies the sin of playing golf?" And this is the sort of answer that I get:—"The 'sin'—it certainly is a sin to shirk at the call of duty." And then we dash off into heroics again. The sentence I have quoted is neither sense, nor English; for lack of a better name we will call it "Irish."

Your contributor seeks to turn the laugh against me by saying that I should funk the two nights out of three on the searchlights. Unfortunately, in my case business is not a mere side issue as, apparently, it is with your contributor. My ordinary duties absolutely preclude the possibility of taking the step indicated, and have probably kept me out of bed more nights than your contributor has spent in anything but rest and recreation. But if I had undertaken the duties, which it is only charitable to assume that he is discharging—though, be it noted, he has never committed himself on the point—I hope I should have pluck enough to perform them without crying out for others to come to my rescue.

But your contributor is clearly a born grumbler. Even though he affects unbounded admiration for Dr. Harston's patriotism in volunteering five times for the front, he uses it merely as a cover for an attack. No doubt, however, Dr. Harston is well able to look after himself, and the public are not likely to be influenced in their estimate of him by "Irish" distortions.

I wonder if your aggressive contributor has ever stopped to ask himself how many additional men "conscription" would bring to the ranks in Hongkong. So few, I fancy, that it would not be worth while robbing the voluntary workers of the credit which they can claim under existing conditions. What he really wants, though he does not seem to know it, is to convert Artillery, Scouts, and Reserves into Engineers.—Yours, etc.,

SHIRKER.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Your correspondent "Irish" seems to be inclined to attach too much importance to the class of young men who have not voluntarily come forward to do their bit in the defence of their country.

For the most part the class described as Shirkers are only feather-brained duds who would be of little or no use either at the lights or in the trenches, and one has only to look at the healthy ruddy countenances of the boys and elderly men who form the Cadets, Volunteers, and Reserves to see what drill and discipline have done for them: as well as having formed an esprit de corps and camaraderie amongst all classes in the Colony which did not formerly exist.

Consider the lantern-jawed, yellow, pale faces of these "knuts," and one can well imagine them, at the first round of the guns, either hiding behind mother or the landlady, if not under the bed or in the nearest convenient wardrobe.

Conscription for them is unnecessary; should they be wanted the law of the Colony can turn them out to enjoy the spicy breeze which float over Hongkong's isle in the early hours of the morning.

In the meanwhile, leave them to their own devices and amusements, and in the words of the poet whose anniversary took place yesterday, dismiss them with:—

"Who will be a traitor knave,
Who can fill a coward's grave,
Who see base as a slave,
Let him turn and flee."

OLD CHINA HAND.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915.

The number of Old Merchant Taylors' schoolboys known to be on active service is now well over 550.

THE WAR.

FURTHER DETAILS OF NAVAL FIGHT.

ACTIVITY ON BOTH FRONTS.

LORD KITCHENER "ABUNDANTLY SATISFIED" WITH HIS RECRUITS.

THE NAVAL FIGHT.

GERMAN OFFICIAL VERSION.

LONDON, January 25th.
12.40 p.m.

The German official statement on the Naval encounter is telegraphed from Amsterdam.

It states that during an advance into the North Sea the *Seydlitz*, *Derfflinger*, *Moltke* and *Blucher*, accompanied by four small cruisers and two flotillas of destroyers of our squadron, became engaged with a British force of five battle-cruisers, several small cruisers, and 28 destroyers.

The British broke off the engagement, after a three hours' fight, seventy miles N.W. of Heligoland and retreated.

According to information available, one British battle-cruiser and, on our side, the *Blucher* were sunk. All the other German vessels returned to port.

Reuter's Agency adds, in connection with the German version of the encounter, that it is noteworthy that the British Admiralty announces that all the British battle-cruisers are safe.

"WELL DONE, HALSEY."

CONGRATULATIONS TO COMMANDER OF "NEW ZEALAND."

LONDON, January 25th.
3.05 p.m.

The High Commissioner for New Zealand has sent a telegram of congratulation to the battle cruiser *New Zealand* which says, "Well done, Halsey." The High Commissioner paid a tribute to the work of the vessel, and added: "Such an event marks a new era in the history of the Empire. The Dominions must rejoice that one of their representatives was in the front rank against the foe, and it will make the people of the Dominions prouder than ever of their connection with the Mother Country, and will inspire them to further efforts to shatter German designs. Thus strong young States are taking their share in maintaining the integrity of the Empire. When the war is over, new conditions will demand fresh measures."

FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE ALLIES ARTILLERY.

LONDON, January 25th.
5.10 p.m.

To-day's Paris *communiqué* says:—We progressed slightly to the eastward of St. George's.

On the rest of the front there were artillery duels.

There was intermittent gun-firing from the Lys to the Oise.

The enemy counter-attacked at Berry-au-Bac, but was repulsed, and the trenches in dispute remained in our possession.

We demolished several of the German works and shelters in Champagne.

A very lively rifle fire at Bois-de-la-Grurie was checked by our artillery.

We completed the destruction of the bridges at St. Mihiel.

In Lorraine we surprised and captured a detachment of Bavarians at Embornement.

There is a thick fog in the Vosges and Alsace.

LONDON, January 25th.
4.50 a.m.

The Paris evening *communiqué* says that there is nothing to report.

RUSSIAN FRONT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BATTLE OF TRENCHES ON THE EASTERN FRONT.

LONDON, January 25th.
10.35 p.m.

A Petrograd *communiqué* states that there has been a certain amount of activity on the part of the Austrians in the East Carpathian passes; otherwise events were unimportant. The Germans took one of the Russian advanced trenches, and the Russians took a German trench with machine guns and also destroyed a German armoured motor.

GENERAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH ARMED MERCHANTMAN LOST.

LONDON, January 25th.

The Press Bureau announces that the British armed merchantman *Piknor* (formerly the *Viking*) has been lost in bad weather, or by striking a mine, off the north of Ireland. All on board were drowned. Wreckage has been found.

[The *Viking* belonged to the Isle of Man S. P. Co. She was a ship of 1,051 gross tons and had a speed of 23 knots. She was built in 1905.]

LORD KITCHENER AND THE RECRUITS.

ABUNDANTLY SATISFIED WITH THEIR PROGRESS.

LONDON, January 26th.

Mr. Ryland Adkins, M.P., speaking at Northampton, said he was authorised by Lord Kitchener to say that he is abundantly satisfied with the remarkable progress of the recruits.

THE U.S. SHIP PURCHASE BILL.

DENOUNCED BY SENATOR ROOT.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

In the Senate, Mr. Elihu Root (a former Minister of State) in opposing the Ship Purchase Bill, after reading the instructions given to German Naval Commanders at the outbreak of the war, said it was plain that no great power would permit enemy citizens to rob it by the transfer to a neutral flag of ships it was entitled to capture on the high seas.

Senator Root denounced the recent Note to Great Britain as being inspired by purely political motives.

WELL-KNOWN SHIPOWNER'S DEATH.

LONDON, January 25th.

The death is recorded of Mr. Alexander Elder, the well-known shipowner.

KAISER ORDERS OUT LANDSTURM.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

The Landsturm throughout the German Empire has been called out by order of Kaiser Wilhelm, according to a report received here. The calling out of this body of men will vastly swell the German forces now in the field, the approximate number of members of the Landsturm now available being in the neighbourhood of 7,000,000.

The Landsturm has in the past been considered mainly a home defence force. It includes all men between the ages of 39 and 45 years, and youths between 17 and 20 years.

LATE TELEGRAMS.

[FROM SOUTHERN PAPERS.]

THE TURKISH ROUT IN THE CAUCASUS.

EXPLANATION OF ENVER BEY'S AIDE-DE-CAMP.

LONDON, January 12th.

Enver Bey's *aide-de-camp* has been made prisoner in the Caucasus. He explains the Turkish defeat as being due to the failure of three forces to converge owing to the great frost, and then that when the commander endeavoured to make an orderly retreat before the Russian pressure, a thaw started and made movement impossible.

Russian Moslems are overjoyed at the victory.

DESERTIONS FROM GERMAN RANKS.

HOW THE ALSATIANS WERE DEALT WITH.

LONDON, January 12th.

The Eye-witness reviews the operations up to January 12th and says that the general situation is unchanged and no important operations are recorded. There have been chiefly long range bombardments in which the superiority of the Allies' guns has been fully maintained. Despite constant high winds the aviators have continued their reconnaissances and on one occasion an observer found himself going backwards although his engines were working full speed ahead.

Floods have greatly impeded the movements of the troops, who are, however, wonderfully cheerful and well.

There has been a certain amount of desertion from the enemy's ranks, especially amongst the Alsatians, and the prisoners say that at the beginning of the war the Alsatians were divided into two groups, those who were considered reliable being sent westward and the others to Poland. The Landwehr is highly spoken of, but the Landsturm is said to make very indifferent soldiers, being men past 35 and somewhat unfitted for the hardships of active service.

BRUTAL TREATMENT OF PRISONERS.

BRITISH OFFICERS' TREATED AS SPIES.

LONDON, January 14th.

Captains Edmunds and Hamilton and Lieut. Danks, of the R.A.M.C., and Drs. Austin and Elliott, of the Red Cross Society, have been released after five months' imprisonment in Germany. They tell a painful story of their experiences, having been treated as spies and made to prove their medical knowledge. They underwent severe hardships until they were interned in the prison camp, where their chief complaint was the monotony of the life.

The crowds everywhere were most hostile, and they were denied even food and water while they were being transported by railway.

VIOLATION OF PERSIAN TERRITORY.

A STRONG PROTEST AGAINST TURKEY.

LONDON, January 15th.

Persia has strongly protested to Constantinople against Turkish movements in Persia. The protest is stripped of official conventionalities.

[FROM MANILA PAPERS.]

EXPORTATION OF WAR MATERIALS.

STATEMENT BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

President Woodrow Wilson has announced that the administration is without authority to prevent the exportation of war material to foreign countries. This statement made publicly by the President is understood to be an answer to Representative Barthold of St. Louis, who recently offered a resolution in Congress for the prevention of the exportation of war materials from the United States.

THE U.S. NAVY.

WASHINGTON, January 26th.

Rear-Admiral Fletcher has written a letter to Representative Padgett, the Chairman of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, advising the latter that the U.S. Navy is at the present time short of 10,000 men to properly man the ships.

LEIPZIG FAIR IS TO BE HELD.

BERLIN, January 26th.

As customary in other years, the big Leipzig "mess" or trade fair will be held during the coming March, the war not having interfered with the German industries.—*Ostasiatischer Lloyd*.

CARRANZA NEAR MEXICO CITY.

MEXICO CITY, January 25th.

General Venustiano Carranza is advancing towards the capital and the members of the Conventionist party are preparing to evacuate the city on his entry. Carranza is leading an army of nearly 50,000 men.

THE UNITED STATES SHIP BILL.

WASHINGTON, January 25th.

The Republican members of the Senate are conducting a vigorous filibuster in an attempt to prevent a vote of the Ship Purchase Bill, President Wilson's pet legislation. A vote on the measure has been delayed for two days now, but the Democratic members are determined to press the matter and bring it to a vote.

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

THE WATER CARRIAGE SYSTEM. UNOFFICIAL MEMBERS' DILEMMA.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held yesterday, the Head of the Department (Mr. G. N. Orme) presiding. There were also present:—The Vice-Chairman (Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., Director of Public Works), Hon. Mr. S. B. C. Ross, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, C.M.G., Dr. Fitzwilliams, Mr. P. W. Goldring, Mr. Chan Kai Ming, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Dr. Francis Clark (Medical Officer of Health), Dr. W. W. Pearce (Assistant M.O.H.), and Mr. W. Bowen-Rowlands (Secretary to the Board).

WATER CARRIAGE DIFFICULTIES.

The following was the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the whole question of the water carriage system:—

The Sub-Committee (whose names are below) appointed by the Board to consider the question of water-closets met in the Sanitary Board Room on Tuesday, 12th January, 1915.

Inquiries have been made by the Sub-Committee during the past three months. 1.—It is found that there are at present existing 1,155 water-closets, of which 173 are rough water-closets. These 173 comprise 300 seats. There are also 533 water-flushed urinals. Of these closets, a number are Government, military, naval and hospital, which are exempt from periodical inspection by the Board. There remain for such inspection about three-quarters of the total number.

New applications granted for water-closets (which would all require inspection) were:—1909, 22; 1910, 24; 1911, 51; 1912, 60; 1913, 22; 1914, 8.

2.—An examination of the sewage out-falls showed that while no nuisance existed where they ended in open water, the circumstances where such out-falls ran under piers and did not extend to the end of the piers were not satisfactory. The inspection was made in the cold weather.

3.—There have been irregularities in the matter of connection water-closets with the water-mains; but only in cases where tanks connected with mains were allowed on roofs, side-by-side with the tank provided for the Board for the water-closet. The Sub-Committee therefore recommended:—

1.—That an annual fee of \$40 per water-closet be imposed for each new permit issued, the permits to be issued subject to the existing conditions, and in addition to be renewable only subject to satisfactory inspection and report.

2.—That existing closets should, if possible, be brought within this system as soon as possible, and that pending applications be granted, if at all, only subject to such new conditions as may from time to time be added.

3.—The sewer out-falls under piers should, in all cases, be extended to the ends of the piers.

4.—That the matter of the tanks on roofs, fed from the main, should be brought to the notice of the water authority.

5.—That no special action is called for as regards urinals.

The report was signed by the Hon. Mr. E. R. Hallifax (Chairman), Dr. F. Clark, Mr. Ng Hon Tsz, Lieut.-Col. Gordon Hall, and Dr. Fitzwilliams.

The Hon. Director of Public Works minutes the tax proposed to be levied on water-closets is a novel idea. Such conveniences are necessary adjuncts of houses in any city in England, and I fail to see why inhabitants of Hongkong should be taxed in respect of them, especially the use of water from the public mains is prohibited.

The Medical Officer of Health, in the absence of the Chairman of the Select Committee, moved the adoption of the report. He said the Committee thought there ought to be a more strict supervision over these water-closets, and that they should be inspected, if possible, more frequently. The Committee realised that that would necessitate possibly an increase in the staff of the Department, and it was felt that under those circumstances the people who benefitted by this particular privilege should contribute something towards the additional cost of supervision. With regard to the minutes of the Director of Public Works, conditions in this Colony were not the same as they were at home. In all the towns at home, practically every cottage had its water-closet, but that was not the case here. One reason for that was because the water supply was not adequate for such a purpose, while another, and very important reason, was that Chinese servants in the ordinary household did not understand the use of water-closets. In regard to the suggestion that the annual fee would be a hardship on the people who had the privilege of a water-closet, he would like to mention that those householders who did not have water-closets had to pay coolies \$2 or \$3 a month for the removal of the waste, and they would be relieved from that necessity by a water-closet. Also, the Government derived a certain revenue from the sale of the waste, and the Government would lose that, so here was a real financial reason why there should be some small fee imposed.

Mr. Ng Hon Tsz seconded the adoption of the report, and it was approved.

"NON-EST."

Dr. FITZWILLIAMS mentioned the peculiar circumstances of Mr. Goldring and himself in that they had not yet been officially re-appointed to the Board. (Laughter.) He thought it was a rather unfortunate time to bring such a question up that day, and he begged to move that the matter be adjourned until the next meeting.

The Hon. Mr. Hewett—How can you move when you don't exist? You mean you beg permission to move. (Laughter.) Dr. Fitzwilliams and Mr. Goldring, I understand, are not at the present moment. (Laughter.) We can discuss the question at a later date.

The PRESIDENT proposed that the matter be adjourned until the next meeting. Dr. CLARK seconded, and it was agreed to.

AFFAIRS OF ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL.

ANNUAL MEETING OF SEAT-HOLDERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

SUCCESS OF ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN SCHEME.

The annual meeting of the seat-holders and subscribers of St. John's Cathedral was held at the City Hall last evening. The Bishop of Victoria (Dr. Lander) presided, and among those also present were Rev. V. H. Copley-Moyle, Rev. D. B. Reynolds, Major Wenborn, Dr. Saunders, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Comm. Anstruther, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., Dr. F. Clark, Surgeon-General Hoskyns, and Messrs. W. L. Pattenden (Hon. Sec.), F. Brown, F. B. L. Bowley, N. J. Stabb, G. Piorey, C. E. Warren, and H. Sykes.

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

FINANCIAL.

The Bishop remarked that he was sorry to say that Mr. A. R. Linton, their Treasurer, was ill and unable to be present, and he would therefore ask Dr. Clark to speak with regard to the statement of accounts.

Dr. CLARK said he was prepared to move the adoption of the accounts, though he confessed he did not know very much about them. The accounts which had been sent out showed that the new seats for the past year were \$777 less than they were the year before, contributions \$328 less, and the collections also revealed a decrease of \$160. There had been certain special payments which, fortunately, were not annually recurrent. One was the return passage of the organist, \$865, and there was a sum of \$460 which was the result of the low value of the silver dollar. He moved the adoption of the accounts, as duly audited.

Hon. Mr. POLLOCK called attention to a small item in the accounts. There appeared, in one portion of the accounts, a grant to the choir of \$86.75, while in another part he read that a sum of \$61.70 had been transferred to the General Fund. There seemed to be a difference of \$25.

Dr. CLARK suggested that the matter should be referred back to the auditor for correction. He had also discovered that item.

The accounts were then unanimously passed, subject to their being referred back to the auditor for slight correction.

CHURCH BODY.

The following were appointed to form the Church Body—Dr. Clark, Hon. Mr. Landale, Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, and Messrs. A. R. Linton, W. L. Pattenden and N. J. Stabb.

THE NEW ASSISTANT CHAPLAIN.

The Rev. COPLEY-MOYLE then reported on the progress which had been made with the Assistant Chaplain scheme. It was decided to go forward with the scheme on March 2nd. The C.E.M.S. and others came forward with help, and by April 15th the Church Body were able to write home to Mr. Johnson (a former Chaplain of the Cathedral), and ask him to act as commissaire for the Church Body in the selection of a clergyman, and to inform the Church Body of the appointment.

Mr. Johnson very kindly undertook to do this, and it was a by no means easy task. Several clergymen applied, but most of them were married and not very young, and were mostly unsuitable. At last, however, he was able to recommend very strongly that the Rev. H. G. Griffith be appointed, and that recommendation only came to Hongkong at the end of November. The Church Body met, and, having considered Mr. Griffith's qualifications and testimonials, decided unanimously to appoint him, and he was accordingly appointed Assistant Chaplain at a salary of \$300 a year. He left England on January 9th, and was due to reach Hongkong about February 12th.

With regard to the fund, he would like to say that the Church Body did not feel they could make any great effort to raise a fund until they had a man in view. When the war came on and that delayed matters. At the present time the total monthly subscriptions coming in for the fund were \$158, and they could count on \$70 a month as the interest on the money which was on deposit, and this made the total \$228 monthly. They wanted to see their way clear to raise about \$300 a month, so that left them wanting about another \$70. The amount at present coming in was made up of \$15, \$10 and \$5 subscriptions, and larger sums. They were particularly anxious, however, that the fund should be regarded as one of small subscriptions; that the balance should be made up of monthly subscriptions of a dollar, half a dollar or even less, and the amounts would be collected monthly by the staff. Of course, they would be very pleased to receive large subscriptions from those who were able to give them.

The Hon. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN, supplementing the report given by the Rev. Copley-Moyle, said their thanks were due to their Secretary, Mr. Pattenden, for the great trouble he had taken since the fund was started in June last, in seeing that the books went around regularly every month so that the subscribers had every opportunity of paying their subscriptions. Thanks were due for the care and trouble he had taken in securing the sum they had now. A sum of about \$1,800 had been sent home to pay for the passage of the Assistant Chaplain. Their thanks were also due to Mrs. Bowley, who saw Mr. Griffith when she was home and gave him the benefit of her knowledge as to the requirements of Hongkong, which had proved most valuable. Mr. CLAUD SEVERN then referred to the question of the disposal of any balance which remained of the fund at the end of any one year. The rule laid it down that this was a matter which should be dealt with at the annual meeting of seat-holders and subscribers. At the present they had a balance of \$1,100, but they considered they could hardly deal with that as they had not yet commenced paying the stipend. The opportunity would, however, be given the next annual meeting of saying what was to be done.

with the balance of the fund. He presumed, if they had a substantial balance, that it would probably be given to the Endowment Fund, or something of that kind. He would like to add that the success of the scheme was in a great measure due to the efforts of Mr. Pattenden. (Applause.)

WORK AT THE CATHEDRAL.

The Rev. COPLEY-MOYLE then gave a resume of the work performed at the Cathedral during the past twelve months, and proposed an omnibus vote of thanks to those who had taken their part in the work of the Cathedral. He first of all thanked the clergy who had given voluntary help. The Bishop had forbidden him to record him thanks in the *Church Notes*, but he would do so there. The Bishop had done a good deal of work in the Cathedral which was not part of his duties, more especially since the outbreak of war. The Rev. D. B. Reynolds had also been of great assistance to him. Among the lay helpers he mentioned Mr. Pattenden, whose work as Hon. Secretary had been very much increased during the year, he having performed duties which used to be done by the Hon. Treasurer; also Mr. Linton, whose illness they all regretted, and Mr. Sandford. He also thanked all those gentlemen who had acted as readers of the lessons, which was always a great help to him; the band of servers; the collectors; also the organists, Messrs. Denman Fuller, J. W. White and G. Grimbale, the latter two gentlemen having assisted School teachers; the ladies who looked after the linen, etc., of the Cathedral; and also Messrs. Humphreys and Goldsmith for their work in connection with *Church Notes*. He was very grateful for all the work these voluntary helpers had done. It was of interest to add that the baptisms performed at the Cathedral during the year totalled 36, which was rather fewer than the preceding year, though the number included eight adults. During the year 22 people had been confirmed, including five adults. It was, he added, a source of satisfaction to find that though their accounts were not all they could wish, they still had a balance, and it should be remembered that they gave away more last year than they did in the previous year. They made a record last year in the amount of their collection, when \$500 was collected at the organ recital given by Mr. Grimbale for the Prince of Wales Fund. That was the largest collection which had been taken in the Cathedral for many years, though that sum had exceeded this year, when \$638 was collected for the Belgian Relief Fund, at the recital on January 3rd. It was something to be thankful for that they had done a good deal more in giving away money last year than in previous years; it showed that they were not keeping all the money themselves. In conclusion, the Rev. Copley-Moyle said that quite recently they had had the very handsome offering of \$100 from Mrs. Anstruther. They were very anxious that the sum might be spent on something which would make the Cathedral more beautiful or more ornamental, and so they had purchased a new green frontal for the Holy Table, some linen, and some necessary books. They were very thankful to Mrs. Anstruther for her kind offering. He then formally moved a vote of thanks to all those ladies and gentlemen who came within his remarks.

The vote was carried with applause, and the meeting terminated with the reciting of the Blessing.

THE GERMAN PRISONERS AT HONGKONG.

RECENT FABLES.

The following were the telegrams which passed between the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Governor of Hongkong last month:—

"The Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor of Hongkong:—

"The German Government state that they have reliable private reports that treatment of German civil prisoners in Hongkong is very unbecomingly, and that they are compelled to work like coolies, cleaning streets and gutters. Presume that there is no foundation for report. Advisable to get corroboration by United States Consul, as Germans threaten retaliation.—Harcourt."

The Governor of Hongkong to the Secretary of State for the Colonies:—

"Report referred to in your telegram has no foundation. The United States Consul-General has telegraphed to his Government to inform the German Government that as the result of investigation he finds that there is no truth in the report.—May."

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

Subject to audit, the directors of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd., will recommend the payment from the equalization fund of a final dividend for 1914 of 40 cents per share, carrying forward a debit balance of \$12,604.25 to new account.

TUNGSHAN GOLF CLUB.

The following is the final result of the monthly competition for the Excelsior Cup presented by Mr. Bent in January, 1914:—

	Gross Handicap.	Nett.
A. Vivian Hogg	101	12
C. E. Watson	90	6
E. Bage	82	Scratch
R. T. Matheson	82	4
G. S. Thorne	101	6
W. M. Stratton	97	Scratch
O. C. Kench	114	14
E. C. Martin	115	10

HOUSES TO LET.

TO BE LET.

FIRST FLOOR of 11, Queen's Road Central, from 1st March next, now occupied by the Telephone Company. Apply to—
THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1914. [58]

TO LET.

N. O. 168, THE PEAK, "THE KENNELS." Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [54]

TO LET.

A. T. No. 19, MOSQUE JUNCTION. First Floor, containing Two Rooms, Bath Room, and Kitchen. Rent very moderate. Apply at the above Address.
Hongkong, 25th January, 1915. [204]

TO LET.

N. O. 10, BELILIOS TERRACE. "EILANDONAN" No. 54, Mount Kellett Road. 6 Rooms, unfurnished, from 1st March. No. 1 NATHAN ROAD, Kowloon (No. 1, Fairview), from 1st February. No. 2, DES VIGUE VILLAS, 51, PEAK (Unfurnished), and also No. 25, SHELLY STREET. No. 7, "MOUNTAIN VIEW," PEAK. ROOMS suitable for Offices, on the First Floor of No. 3, Duddell Street. "ROGATE," Austin Road, Kowloon, from 1st February, 1915. No. 62, THE PEAK (No. 2, CAMERON VILLAS) Furnished. "KIRKENDALL" Furnished, No. 122, Plantation Road, Peak. "BEACONFIELD," Battery Path. No. 59, THE PEAK (CAMERON VILLAS). Apply to—
LINDSAY & DAVIS,
3rd Floor, Alexandra Buildings,
Hongkong, 18th January, 1915. [49]

TO LET.

OFFICES in St. George's Building, Second Floor, Overlooking Harbour, immediate possession. Apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
Hongkong, 3rd December, 1914. [39]

TO LET.

HOUSES in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road. 1, HILL SIDE, 110, THE PEAK. GODOWNS, New Praya, Kennedy Town. GODOWNS, at Wanchai Road. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [38]

TO LET—AT THE PEAK.

N. O. 2, STEWART TERRACE. Furnished and newly done up. Apply to—
H. B. POLLOCK,
Prince's Building,
Hongkong, 20th January, 1915. [53]

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Knutsford Terrace, Kowloon. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 4th January, 1915. [45]

TO LET.

IN ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, VERY CONVENIENT OFFICES AND ROOMS. Including a Fine Commodious Suite. Apply to—
SECRETARY,
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 23rd October, 1914. [36]

QUEEN'S BUILDING.

TO LET, the South-West portion of the FIRST FLOOR, including Treasury on Ground Floor, lately in occupation of the German Bank. GODOWN, No. 9, Lee House Street. Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1915. [185]

TO LET.

N. O. 3, "LYEEMOON VILLAS," Kowloon. Apply to—
SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATOR.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1915. [157]

TO LET.

FLATS in Humphreys Buildings and Nathan Road, Kowloon.

SIX-ROOMED HOUSE in Minnie Bow.

FOUR-ROOMED HOUSES at Kowloon.

Apply to—

HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.
Alexandra Buildings.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1914. [105]

NEW CARTRIDGES.

BY popular English Manufacturers in all Bore and Sizes.

SMOKELESS POWDER and CHILLED SHOT. From No. 10 to 55SG. at \$6.47 and \$7.50 per 100. SPORTING REQUISITES and AIR GUNS in Variety.

Inspection Invited.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.

Hongkong, 16th October, 1914. [93]

YEW LEE.

SHIP-CHANDLERS and COMPRADORES.

15, LEE YUEN STREET, WEST.

Telephone No. 1230.

Hongkong, 27th October, 1914. [104]

A LING & CO.

19 QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.

FURNITURE and PHOTO GOODS.

Photographic Goods of Every Description in Stock.

Developing, Printing and Enlarging.

Canton Marbles in Various Shades.

Telephone 1219.

Hongkong, 18th April, 1914. [94]

APIOLINE

(CHAPOTEAU)



LADIES SAFE REMEDY.

For functional troubles, delay, pain and those irregularities peculiar to the sex.

Prescribed by the highest French medical authorities and superior to T.asey, steel Drops and Penny royal.

CHAPOTEAU, 5, rue Vivienne, Paris.

Sold by all Chemists.

79-3

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1

THERAPION No. 2

THERAPION No. 3

SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON THE BOTTLE AND APPLIED TO THE CAP.

INSIST ON HAVING THERAPION.

[109]

中外新報

CRUNG NGOI SAN PO

(Chinese Daily Press).

PUBLISHED DAILY.

Is the oldest and still immeasurably the best Advertising medium among the Native Community.

Established for over FIFTY YEARS.

Circulates largely throughout Southern China Indo-China etc.

Terms for Advertising (Translation free) can be obtained at the Office, 10A, Des Vaux Road Central, Hongkong, 131, Fleet Street, London, or from the different Agents.

Documents translated from or into Chinese or Colloquial Chinese.



NAPIER & CO.

JOHNSTONE'S

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF

IMITATIONS

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG

LANE CRAWFORD & CO.

and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[64]



By Appointment to H.M. King George V.

-it must be

Bovril

Proved by independent scientific investigation to have a Body-Building Power of 10 to 20 times the amount taken

[6-1]

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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[109]

THE WRECK OF THE "NILE."

STATEMENTS BY CAPT. POWELL AND PASSENGERS.

The Japan Chronicle of the 13th January reports:—With the arrival in Kobe yesterday of the passengers and crew of the P. & O. steamer Nile, full particulars were obtainable regarding the wreck of that steamer in the Inland Sea. As mentioned in our yesterday's issue, the Nile, a steamer of 3,702 tons, and one of the new "N" class of the P. & O. Company, struck a rock off Iwajima, in the Inland sea, early on Monday morning and foundered. Those on board left the steamer in boats and were picked up by the Japanese collier Fukuyun-maru, which brought them on to Kobe.

Captain H. Powell, the master of the Nile, courteously gave a Chronicle representative yesterday some particulars of the accident. The Nile left Moji, where she had taken on coal, at 10 o'clock on Sunday night. It was then raining hard and the sea was wild. Captain D. A. G. King was the pilot on board. All went well until 2.30 on Monday morning, when the vessel struck the southern extremity of Iwajima, a small island on the north side of the Inland Sea, and the first of the numerous islands which are passed on the way up from Shimoda after the wide open stretch of water known as the Suwo Nada has been crossed. Through the gloom and rain the island could be seen rising up on the port side to a height of 130 feet. The engines were at once stopped, but the steamer was evidently so firmly fixed on the rocks that it was impossible to move her off without great risk. The forward hold was at once sounded, and found to be filling somewhat rapidly with water. Captain Powell thereupon decided that it was necessary to order all the passengers to take to the boats.

The crew promptly took up their stations and all the boats were swung out. On account of the high sea which was running, no little skill was required to bring the boats round to the gangway which had been lowered, but happily no sort of accident occurred. The women and children were put into the first boat, which was in charge of the Second Officer, Mr. Burge. The male passengers took their places in the second boat, under the Third Officer, Mr. Bates. The third boat took off the Purser, stewards, and others of the European crew, and was in charge of Mr. Grimditch, the Fourth Officer.

The fourth boat contained the engineers and firemen, and was under the orders of Mr. Vincent, the Third Engineer. The fifth boat also took off members of the native crew. The Captain, the Chief Engineer (Mr. F. S. Murray), the Chief Pilot, together with six members of the crew remained on board until the third boat returned for them from the Fukuyun-maru.

From the moment the steamer struck wireless calls were sent out calling for assistance, the well-known S.O.S. being used, but there was no response until 4 o'clock, when the Kure Station answered that destroyers were being sent to her aid. Rockets were also sent up continually, while coloured lights were flashed from the ship's deck. Happily these brilliant signals were seen by the collier Fukuyun-maru, owned by Mr. Kodera, of Kobe, and she at once stood by to render assistance. The Fukuyun-maru kept about a mile away from the wreck, but dispatched a boat to offer aid. The Nile, however, had sufficient boats to take off everybody, and these at once made for the Fukuyun-maru, except one, which remained in the vicinity of the wreck in case it should be required before the third boat returned from the collier to take off the Captain and others still on board.

The third boat returned from the Fukuyun-maru in time to rescue the ten persons still on board the Nile, the Captain being the last to leave. By the time the liner was settling down by the head, and the water was already up to the bridge. Those in the boat had to pull very hard in order to get away from the vortex caused by the final disappearance of the steamer beneath the waves. At twenty minutes past four the Nile began to slip off the ledge of rock on which she had rested and to sink deeper and deeper by the head. In a few minutes she was towering almost perpendicularly out of the water, the stern being far above those in the boats—almost as high, it seemed, as the lofty pinnacle of rock on which they had been wrecked. One electric masthead light was still burning, but this grew dimmer as the vessel sank down deeper. Suddenly, with a terrific roar, the Nile took her final plunge into the water and by half-past four there was not a trace of her to be seen.

The boat containing the officers now pulled for the Fukuyun-maru, and they were soon on board her. Meanwhile the boat which had been ordered to stand by the Nile for emergencies had drifted so far away owing to the strong current which was running that she had quite disappeared in the fog. Fortunately, she was in good hands, and about half an hour afterwards every one of the 103 persons rescued was safe on board the collier.

Everything possible was done for the distressed passengers and crew on the Fukuyun-maru. Naturally the accommodation was scanty, but the best parts of the ship were given up to the women and children, while the others were made as comfortable as possible. Captain Powell, in describing his experiences to our representative, was warm in his praise of the Fukuyun-maru's Captain and her crew, who could not have been more kind or generous in their treatment of the shipwrecked company. The Fukuyun-maru, which was bound for Osaka, put in at Kobe specially to land the Nile party, reaching here a little before noon yesterday.

PASSENGERS' STORIES.

Dr. Ascherson, of Kobe, who returned from a short holiday in England as a passenger on the Nile, seen by a Chronicle representative, had nothing to add to the Captain's narrative, except to say that he wished to pay a tribute to the excellent manner in which the work of disembarkation was conducted. There was absolutely no panic on the Nile when she struck the rock, the passengers being reassured by the calm demeanour of the officers and crew. We understand that Dr. Ascherson and his fellow-passengers have signed a testimonial expressing their appreciation of the great efficiency, courage, and

courtesy shown by all on board in the hour of danger. Captain Powell was also very grateful with the conduct of the officers and men under him.

Well-known Kobe residents—Bishop Foss and his family, and Dr. Ascherson,—were welcomed on the Hatoba about noon yesterday, the welcome being all the warmer because of the danger they had just passed through almost within sight of their destination. The new P. & O. steamer Nile left Moji about 10 o'clock on Sunday night in heavy rain and thick darkness, Captain King being pilot. On such a night, of course, everybody turned in early, in hopes of waking up to enjoy part at least of the Inland Sea passage in better weather.

Captain Powell, in command, had not long gone to his room, and was writing a letter, the Second Officer relieving him on the bridge, when, at about 2.45 a.m., the passengers were awakened by a sudden shock and crash, with the sensation of complete stoppage. Such a shock could have but one meaning even for the most inexperienced, but hardly had the suddenly awakened passengers realised that something had happened, when they heard the still more fearsome grinding and ripping of the ship sliding off the rock she had struck. Almost immediately the stewards and stewardesses came along to inform the passengers that the ship had struck a rock. They began to dress without waiting for orders, and while they were doing so word was brought them to be as quick as they conveniently could be and to come on deck. In these circumstances they dressed none too completely, most of them simply getting into the warmest things at hand. A few caught up a handbag or a rug as they left their cabins. The ladies just put shawls over their heads, none of them staying to put on a hat.

It was still raining hard when they reached the deck, where the crew were all at their stations, but fortunately it slackened soon, and the passengers did not get very badly drenched. For some time it seemed to those waiting much longer than it really was—nothing could be done, though the wireless operator was busy sending out his signals of distress. First to pick them up was the naval station, and word was sent back that help would be sent from Kure. But Kure was sixty miles from the rocky islet of Iwajima (close to Iwajima), where the ship struck, and there was no time to be lost. The ship was visibly settling, and though the water had not invaded the saloons or other living quarters, it was not considered safe for anybody to descend to rescue baggage. A bursting bulkhead might at any moment have drowned anybody who ventured. The boats were therefore lowered, and the passengers put off. A message meanwhile had been received from the Fukuyun-maru, a collier, bound from Moji to Osaka, to say that she was coming up, and the first boat that left the Nile was met by a boat from the Japanese steamer. Learning that the P. & O. ship had sufficient of her own boats, the Fukuyun's boat put back and helped the passengers on board their own ship. From the time the ship struck there had been not only no panic, but the least trace of confusion and not even any appearance of anxiety. The lascars behaved splendidly, standing patiently at their stations awaiting orders, and not even attempting a dash below to save their scanty belongings. The whole business of transferring the ship's company to the other steamer was performed as methodically and calmly as though it were a part of the ordinary day's programme. One of the last incidents on board was the Indian firemen (who, like the rest, were losing all their things) coming up to condescend with the Captain on the loss of his ship.

Arriving on board the Fukuyun Maru, the refugees were treated as well as they possibly could be. There was not much English spoken on board, but there were "old Japan hands" among the passengers who could talk the language as well as they could their own. The Captain and officers gave them all they had, installing them in their own cabins, and then simply effaced themselves.

The Captain of the Fukuyun said he would stand by and see the last of the unfortunate Nile. What with the heavy rain and clouds the Inland Sea lights had been quite obscured, and in waters so full of cross currents, navigation was extremely difficult. In spite of the utmost care, the ship had got about a mile from her course, and had run on to the reef which culminates just to the south-south-west of Iwajima in two rocks projecting some forty feet from the water. Almost immediately after striking, the Nile had slipped off, and was settling in about twenty fathoms. The waters had not long to wait. In a manner reminiscent of the old-told story of the Titanic, she heaved up her stern, and, with a crashing and rending in her interior which blent into a sound like a prolonged groan, she slid into the silence of the deep water. The ship upended within two or three minutes of the Captain, Pilot, and First Officer leaving in the last boat, and in about twenty minutes was completely submerged.

There was nothing for it now but to come on to Kobe; but first the Captain of the Fukuyun Maru headed for Mitsuohama, in order to telegraph from there. He had learnt from the Nile's people that she had been in communication with Kure, and had simply gone on calling. It was obvious that, however promptly the naval station sent out destroyers to assist, they could not arrive in time to see any trace of the lost ship, and the news having meanwhile been sent out from Kure that the Nile had been calling up help but had stopped doing so and was giving no further sign of being still above water, might cause great anxiety. So the news was telegraphed from Mitsuohama, and the Captain proceeded to scour the town for foreign food for his guests. The resources of this little port were of the scantiest, however; but some fruit, biscuits, and meat were obtained. To add to the trouble, the Fukuyun Maru was, by some accident, temporarily without a cook, so the Nile cook was allowed to have his own way in the galley, and so the shipwrecked were fed. About three hours were spent in these telegraphing and shopping operations, and then the voyage was resumed,

the Japanese steamer putting in at Kobe, to land the passengers. As she was not supposed to call here, this was not the least of the many kindnesses which her Captain had bestowed on those in distress.

THE VALUE OF WIRELESS.

It is somewhat trite to say that this incident affords another illustration of the value of wireless telegraphy. Of course, the boats could easily have made any of the small islands that cluster round in the vicinity of the wreck, but to have done so would have added greatly to the discomforts of their unhappy experience. It was extremely fortunate that the passenger list was a small one. It had been a full ship as far as Singapore, but there and at Hongkong and Shanghai the greater number had left her, only seventeen coming on to Japan. The Nile had discharged a great deal of cargo as well as passengers at the China ports, but she had taken on a couple of thousand tons of coal at Moji. Neither a passenger nor any member of the crew suffered any bodily injury in the affair, which was very fortunate, but none left the ship with very much more in the way of belongings than an imperfect suit of clothes. Two of Bishop and Mrs. Foss' little girls landed with Japanese kimonos by way of cover-coats, and one of them stockinged. One little alleviation makes the lot of several of the passengers more easily to be borne with philosophy. In consideration of the risks run during the present state of war, with one or two hostile cruisers still at large among the Seven Seas, baggage had been insured against all risks much more generally than is usual. We understand that among the various things lying at the bottom of the Inland Sea are a hundred pounds' worth of books that Dr. Ascherson was bringing out for the Kobe Club.

It was one of the ironies of fate that the ship should be wrecked at the very end of the voyage when, to all appearances, all danger, whether of war or tempest, was over. Passengers spoke of the great care taken on all occasions by Captain Powell.

The seventeen passengers on the Nile were as follows:—Bishop Foss, Mrs. Foss and 4 children, Miss Hall, Miss Tappan, Dr. Ascherson, and Mr. Tyrell, all for Kobe; Mr. and Mrs. Carey and child, Mr. and Mrs. Koch, and Mr. and Mrs. Connolly for Yokohama.

The Nile also carried a doctor, wireless operator, 4 Officers, 8 Engineers, 13 Stewards, 2 Stewardesses, 10 Crew (European), and 107 native crew.

We learn that most of the mail on board the Nile was landed at Moji, but one bag of mail from Hongkong to Japan is known to have been lost, whether the contents were ordinary letters or parcels, however, is not yet known.

THE SULTAN OF EGYPT'S CAREER.

The new Sultan of Egypt, Prince Hussein, who was born on December 26th, 1893, was the second and favourite son of Ismail Pasha. He studied in Egypt and proceeded in 1907, to complete his education, to Paris, where he was the guest of Napoleon III., and became the intimate companion of the Prince Imperial. Returning to Egypt in 1909, he acted as Chamberlain to the Emperor Eugenie at the opening of the Suez Canal. Being charged with a mission to Victor Emmanuel, he visited Florence, and thence journeyed to Paris, where he remained until just before the siege.

On his return to Egypt he entered public life, starting as Inspector-General of Upper and Lower Egypt, and holding successively all portfolios beginning with that of the War in 1912 and ending with that of Finance in 1914. Every Administration during the period of his control showed signs of his activity. Considerable progress was made in education, and during his tenure of the office of public works many useful works were constructed, including the Ismailia Canal, running from Cairo to Ismailia. His tenure was marked by Ismail's greatest conquests in the Sudan, and an energetic attempt to reorganize the Army. It is noteworthy that at the time the Staff consisted of American officers under General Stone.

On the abdication of Ismail Pasha in 1914 he accompanied his father to Naples, where he resided for three years, and was subsequently permitted to return to Egypt after the Arabi affair.

Hussein greatly interested himself throughout his career in agricultural matters, the welfare of the fellahs, and the Cooperative movement. He frequently visited the capitals of Europe to study local conditions. His solicitude and activities earned for him the title of "Father of the Fellah."

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Ilbert & Co.'s Piece Goods Market Report says:—

Business continues upon much the same lines as last week, a fair demand for some of the classes of fancy goods and prints which are not easy of replacement, and although some desire upon the part of interior centres to purchase plain staples is evinced, buyers and sellers have not so far found a common ground of agreement as to prices. Szechuen exchange is down to 1,120 Szechuen taels for 1,000 taels Shanghai Sycee, which is getting down towards a more reasonable level than has been ruling for many months past and should encourage trade for that outlet; a further reduction in the rate is, however, expected soon, and pending its realization, buyers may hold off for the time being.

For the first time for many months past the weekly figures of Silver stocks in Shanghai show almost no increase over that of the previous week. The colossal accumulation now reaches about 78 million taels, or over 82 millions sterling, less than half of which amount was considered, in times when business was upon far larger lines than it is now, amply sufficient for Shanghai's trade purposes. If the present halt in the monetary stream from the country means that the tide is at last full, any indication that it is going to set country trade again would soon bring a better demand in its train.

Nurse highly recommends VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA

It is so strengthening and refreshing. A delicious flavouring also for puddings

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI	ORIENTAL	D'light 28th Jan	Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA UGAL PORTS	NUBIA	Noon, 29th Jan	See Special
OR CALL	Capt. A. B. Garwood, R.N.R.		Advertisements.
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE	NAMUR	About 20th Feb.	Freight and Passage.
and YOKOHAMA	Capt. A. Collyer		
LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID, and MARSEILLES	NAMUR	10 A.M. 31st Mar.	Freight and Passage.
	Capt. A. Collyer		

All the above Steamers are fitted with Wireless Telegraphy. Subject to immediate alteration without notice.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 26th January, 1915.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
BANGKOK	"KALGAN"	On 27th Jan. 9 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"LUGHOW"	On 28th Jan. 4 P.M.
HAIPHONG	"KALFONG"	On 30th Jan. 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 31st Jan. D'light
HAIPHONG	"HOHLOW"	On 31st Jan. 9 A.M.
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"KUBICHOW"	On 2nd Feb. Noon.

DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

SS. "LENTAN" and SS. "KANUT" and SS. "TAMING" and "TRAN". Excellent Saloon accommodation. Ample Electric Fans fitted; Extra Staterooms on Deck aft, on "TAMING" and "TRAN".

SHANGHAI LINE—THE TWIN SUREW STEAMERS "ANHUI" and "CHENAN", and the S.S. "KANCHOW" "LIANGCHOW" "LUCHOW" and "YINGCHOW", having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the Staterooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Hongkong.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Hongkong, 27th January, 1915

TELEPHONE 36.

AGENTS.

[4]

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD. APCAR LINE.

REGULAR SERVICE BETWEEN

CALCUTTA, STRAITS, SHANGHAI AND JAPAN PORTS.

EASTWARD

S.S. "UMTA", 5,422 tons, Captain, Babb will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE and MOJI on 4th February.

For Freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,

Hongkong, 15th January, 1915.

AGENTS

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG-SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS.

HIGHEST Class, Fastest and Most Luxurious Steamers on the Coast, having Splendid Accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light. Excellent Cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days).

STEAMSHIP	CAPTAIN	LEAVING
"HAICHING"	Capt. W. C. Passmore	FRIDAY, 29th Jan., at 1 P.M.
"HAIYANG"	Capt. A. E. Hodgins	TUESDAY, 2nd Feb., at 1 P.M.
"HAITAN"	Capt. J. W. Evans	FRIDAY, 5th Feb., at 1 P.M.

For SWATOW AND RETURN.
(Occupying 3 Days).

"HAIMUN" ... Capt. A. H. Stewart ... WED'DAY, 27th Jan., at 1 P.M.
Steamers will arrive at and Depart from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 27th January, 1915.

[3]

THE EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE (SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION).

STEAMER	ARRIVE HONGKONG FROM AUSTRALIA	LEAVE HONGKONG FOR AUSTRALIA
EMPIRE	On 28th Jan.	On 6th Feb. 11 A.M.
ALDENHAM	On 28th Jan.	On 13th Feb. 11 A.M.
ST. ALBANS	On 28th Jan.	On 13th Feb. 11 A.M.

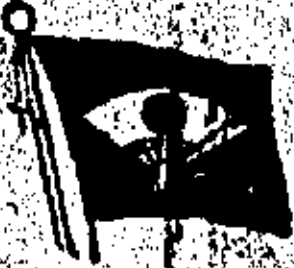
The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. A State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewards are carried.

For further particulars apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
AGENTS.

[23]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.



SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

VIA SHANGHAI, MANILA, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN AND HONOLULU.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Change Without Notice

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed.	Leave Hongkong.
* NIPPON MARU	11,000—18 knots	TUESDAY, 9th Feb.
SHINYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Feb.
CHIYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 23rd Mar.
TENYO MARU	22,000—21 knots	TUES., 13th Apr.

* Via MANILA, Omitting Shanghai.

Steamers via Shanghai leave at Noon.
"Manila" at 10.30 A.M.

FIRST CLASS TO LONDON	£71.10...	RETURN (6 MONTHS) £120.
FIRST CLASS TO NEW YORK	£60. ...	" " " £96.10.
" " " SAN FRANCISCO	£48. ...	" " " £68.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Return Tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by Steamers of the PACIFIC MAIL S.S. Co. or from Vancouver by Steamers of the CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY Co.

SPECIAL RATES given to NAVAL and MILITARY CIVIL SERVANTS MISSIONARIES, etc.

ROUND THE WORLD Tickets issued in connection with all the Principal Mail Lines and the Trans-Siberian Railway.

Passengers may Travel by RAILWAY between Ports of Call in Japan free of charge.

SOUTH AMERICA LINE.

VIA JAPAN PORTS, HONOLULU, HILO, LOS ANGELES, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, PANAMA, CALLAO, IQUIQUE AND VALPARAISO.

THENCE BY

TRANS-ANDAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamer	Displacement Tons and Speed	Sails
ANYO MARU	18,500—15 knots	Wednesday, 10th March.

For Full Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to—

O. WURIU, ACTING AGENT,
King's Building.

TELEPHONE 291.

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MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM JAPAN
VIA SHANGHAI.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE TO AND FROM EUROPE
VIA SUEZ CANAL.

FOR	STEAMER	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA	Y. CIOTAT	On 29th Jan., at 5 P.M.
MARSEILLES VIA PORTS	CORDILLERE	On 6th Feb., at 1 P.M.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS.

TRANSHIPMENT on the Co's Steamers at COLOMBO for CALCUTTA, (every four weeks), also at PORT SAID for the LEVANT, CONSTANTINOPLE and BLACK SEA.
Through Tickets to LONDON via PARIS by rail.
Circular Tickets to Europe via Suez and SIBERIAN ROUTE and vice-versa delivered here.
For further particulars apply to

P. THOMAS, AGENT,
QUEEN'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

REGULAR SERVICES,
PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
(SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

THE AMERICAN LINE TO TACOMA AND SEATTLE.

In Connection with

THE CHICAGO MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY CO

FOR VICTORIA AND TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
"TACOMA MARU"	T. Hensda	THURSDAY, 23rd Jan., at 3 P.M.
"PANAMA MARU"	J. Kase	THURSDAY, 4th Feb., at 3 P.M.

These Newly-Built Steamers of American Line have fair speed and are fitted with the Wireless Apparatus. Best adapted rooms for carrying Silk, Treasure and Parcels.

FOR BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PORT SWETTENHAM
PENANG AND COLOMBO.

Steamer	Captain	Leaving
FOR FOCHOW VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.		
"KAJO MARU"	Y. Yamamoto	MONDAY, 1st Feb., at Noon.
FOR TAMSUI AND KEELUNG VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.		
"DAIGI MARU"	S. Tokushige	SUNDAY, 31st Jan., at 10 A.M.
"DAIJIN MARU"	K. Marakami	SUNDAY, 17th Feb., at 10 A.M.
FOR ANPING AND TAKAO VIA SWATOW AND AMOY.		
"BOSHU MARU"	K. Hattori	WED'DAY, 3rd Feb., at 8 A.M.

These Steamers of Coast and Formosa Line have Excellent accommodation for First Class Passengers and are fitted with Electric Light and Fans.
These Steamers will arrive at and depart from Soom Yip Wharf (near the Harbour Office).

For FURTHER INFORMATION, apply to

Y. ASAI,
MANAGER,
Second Floor, No. 1, Queen's Building.

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PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMERS

MARSEILLES AND LONDON

TAKING PASSENGERS ALSO FOR
COLOMBO, INDIA, AUSTRALASIA, EGYPT, &c.
THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED TO BOSTON AND NEW YORK.

Connecting Steamer	Leave	Leave	Connecting Steamer	Dis at	Dis at
YOKOHAMA	COLOMBO.	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO to MARSEILLES and LONDON	PLYMOUTH (London 1 day later)
Jan. 18	NUBIA	Jan. 25	Jan. 29	MOULTAN	Friday
Mar. 1	ORIENTAL	Feb. 8	Feb. 13	MOULTAN	Mar. 5
Mar. 1	MALTA	Feb. 23	Feb. 27	EGYPT	Mar. 19
Mar. 29	SARDINIA	Mar. 8	Mar. 12	MEDINA	Mar. 2
Apr. 13	ASSAYE	Mar. 23	Mar. 26	MONTECALA	Apr. 10
May 10	ORIENTAL	Apr. 8	Apr. 9	MALWA	Apr. 24
	MALTA	Apr. 20	Apr. 24	MORSA	May 8
	SARDINIA	May 3	May 7	MAJOJA	May 23
	NUBIA	May 17	May 21	MOULTAN	June 6

THE ATTENTION of Passengers is drawn to the ACCELERATED ARRIVAL of the Mail Steamers at Marseilles, Plymouth and London. These vessels will now arrive in Marseilles in Friday, and London on the following Friday.

Passengers change Steamers at COLOMBO. Accommodation in the connecting Steamer from COLOMBO is definitely reserved in Hongkong at the time of Booking.

FARES:

The Fares to London and Marseilles are as follows:—					
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£65.	Return	£97.
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	"	"
	"A"	"	"	"	"
	"B"	"	"	"	"
1st Saloon	"A"	Accommodation Single	£61.	Return	£91.
2nd Saloon	"B"	"	"	"	"
	"A"	"	"	"	"
	"B"	"	"	"	"

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE MAIL STEAMERS INTERMEDIATE (NON-TRANSHIPMENT) STEAMERS WILL LEAVE FOR LONDON CARRYING 1ST AND 2ND SALOON PASSENGERS AT REDUCED RATES

STEAMERS.	Leave	Leave	Leave	Leave	Dis at	Dis at
	YOKOHAMA	SHANGHAI	HONGKONG	from COLOMBO	MARSEILLES	LONDON
NAMUR	about	about	about	about	about	about
NORE	Mar. 15	Mar. 26	Mar. 31	Apr. 6	May 4	May 12
NELLORE	Mar. 29	Apr. 9	Apr. 14	Apr. 20	May 18	May 27
NAGAYA	Apr. 26	May 7	May 12	May 18	June 15	June 24
	May 10	May 21	May 26	June 1	June 29	July 8

These Steamers call also at PORT SWETTENHAM, PENANG and COLOMBO
FARES TO LONDON:
1st Saloon £50 Single; £75 Return. 2nd Saloon £35 Single; £52 Return
FARES TO MARSEILLES:
1st Saloon £45 Single; £65 Return. 2nd Saloon £30 Single; £45 Return
All Passenger Steamers are fitted with the Marconi System of Wireless Telegraphy
THE ABOVE RATES ARE SUBJECT TO A SURTAX OF 10%
For Further Particulars, apply to—

E. A. HEWETT,
SUPERINTENDENT.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG— SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATE
MARSEILLES and LONDON	KATORI MARU	19,000	THURSDAY, 23rd Jan., at 10 A.M.
VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, SUEZ and PORT SAID	KAMO MARU	16,000	THURSDAY, 11th Feb., at 10 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. and SEATTLE VIA SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKKAICHI and YOKOHAMA	SADO MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at Noon.
SYDNEY and MELBOURNE, VIA MANILA, THURSDAY ISLAND, TOWNSVILLE and BRISBANE	YOKOHAMA MARU	12,500	TUESDAY, 23rd Feb., at Noon.
OALOUTTA VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG and BANGKOK	HITACHI MARU	13,500	FRIDAY, 12th Feb., at Noon.
BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, and COLOMBO	TANGO MARU	13,500	FRIDAY, 12th Mar., at Noon.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKKAICHI	HAKATA MARU	12,000	WED'DAY, 27th Jan.
SHANGHAI KOBE and YOKKAICHI	COLOMBO MARU	5,000	WEDNESDAY, 27th Jan.
SHANGHAI and KOBE	KAWACHI MARU	12,500	MONDAY, 15th Feb.
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	TANGO MARU	13,500	TUESDAY, 9th Feb., at Noon.
KOBE and YOKOHAMA	MISHIMA MARU	16,000	TUESDAY, 2nd Feb., at 11 A.M.

§ Wireless Telegraphy.

PASSENGER SEASON FOR 1915.

STEAMERS	Displacement.	[Leave Hongkong.]
KATORI MARU	20,000 Tons	Thurs. 26th Jan.
KAMO	16,000	11th Feb.
KASHIMA	20,000	25th Feb.
MISHIMA	16,000	11th Mar.
SUWA	25,000	25th Mar.
ATSUTA	16,000	8th Apr.
YASAKA	25,000	22nd Apr.
MIYASAKI	16,000	6th May.
TAMBA	16,000	20th May.
FUSHIMI	25,000	3rd June.
SADO	12,500	Tues., 9th Feb.
YOKOHAMA	12,500	23rd Feb.
AWA	12,500	11th Mar.
SHIDZUOKA	12,500	23rd Mar.
TAMBA	12,500	6th Apr.
AKI	12,500	20th Apr.
SADO	12,500	4th May.

For Further Information as to Freight, Sailing, &c., apply to—

T. KUSUMOTO, MANAGER.

TELEPHONE Nos. 292 and 1241

[15]

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The *Mendana*, with MAIL FROM EUROPE via Nagasaki, is due to arrive here to-day.
 The *Oriental*, with the ENGLISH MAIL, left Singapore on Friday, the 22nd inst., and is due to arrive here to-day, at 7 a.m.
 The *Nubia*, with the MAIL FROM LONDON (via Siberia) of Thursday, the 24th ult., is due to arrive here to-morrow.
 The *Ville de Ciotat*, with the FRENCH MAIL, is due to arrive here on Friday, the 29th inst.

FOR	DATE	TIME
Bangkok ...	Wednesday, 27th	8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe	Wednesday, 27th	9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok and India via Calcutta	Wednesday, 27th	11.00 A.M.
Wahaiwei and Chingwantau ...	Wednesday, 27th	11.00 A.M.
Rwato ...	Wednesday, 27th	Noon
Japan via Kuchino, Victoria, Vancouver,	Wednesday, 27th	Noon
Tacoma, Seattle and United King-	Wednesday, 27th	Noon
dom via Canada ...	Wednesday, 27th	Noon
Bangkok ...	Wednesday, 27th	4.00 P.M.
Hollow and Haiphong ...	Wednesday, 27th	4.00 P.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA	Wednesday, 27th	4.00 P.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Wednesday, 27th	4.00 P.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.	Wednesday, 27th	4.00 P.M.
Monday, 1st Feb.)		
Straits, Ceylon, Malakka and United Kingdom	Thursday, 28th	9.00 A.M.
Japan via Moji, Victoria, Tacoma and	Thursday, 28th	9.00 A.M.
United Kingdom via Canada ...	Thursday, 28th	9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI and NORTH CHINA	Thursday, 28th	9.00 A.M.
(EUROPE via SIBERIA)	Thursday, 28th	9.00 A.M.
(Tientsin-Pukow Service Shanghai Brit. P.O.	Thursday, 28th	9.00 A.M.
Monday, 1st Feb.)		
Straits, Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang	Friday, 29th	10.00 A.M.
and Sourabaya ...	Friday, 29th	10.00 A.M.
Straits, Batavia, Ceylon, Adelaide,	Friday, 29th	10.00 A.M.
Western Australia, India, Aden,	Friday, 29th	10.00 A.M.
Egypt and Europe ...	Friday, 29th	10.00 A.M.
(Late Letters 10.00 A.M. to 11 A.M.,		
Extra postage 10 cents.)		
(Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes		
in time for the first clearance will be		
included in this contract mail.)		
The Parcel Mail will be closed		
to-morrow, at 5 P.M.		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow ...	Friday, 29th	1.00 P.M.

COMMERCIAL.

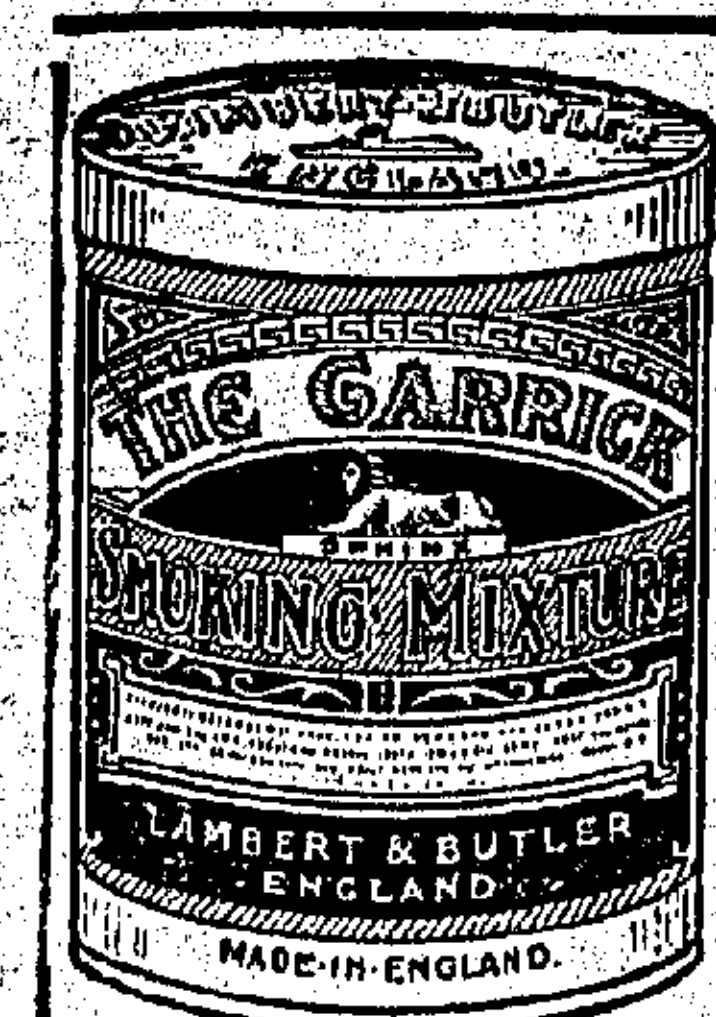
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

January 26th.

ON LONDON:—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 192
Bank Bills, on demand ... 192	Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 192
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 192	Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 192
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight ... 192	
ON PARIS:—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 221
Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 232	
ON GERMANY:—	On demand ... 200
ON NEW YORK:—	Bank Bills, on demand ... 43
Credits, at 60 days' sight ... 200	
ON HONGKONG:—	Telegraphic Transfer ... 133
Bank, on demand ... 133	Telegraphic Transfer ... 133
ON SHANGHAI:—	Bank, at sight ... 78
Private, 30 days' sight ... 87	ON YOKOHAMA:—
ON MANILA:—	On demand ... 87
ON BATAVIA:—	On demand ... 73
ON BANGKOK:—	On demand ... 107
ON SINGAPORE:—	On demand ... 34
ON BANGKOK:—	On demand ... 87
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate ... \$11.0	
GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael ... \$57.70	
SILVER, per oz. ... 22	

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong ... 20 cents pieces ... \$13.50 discount
Hongkong ... 10 ... \$16.00

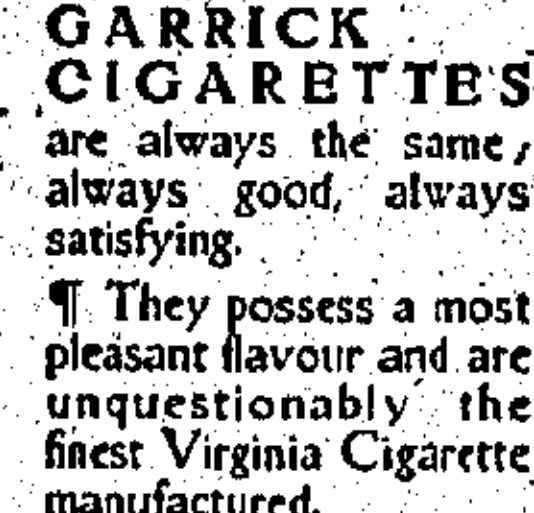


HIGHEST GRADE CIGARETTES and TOBACCO

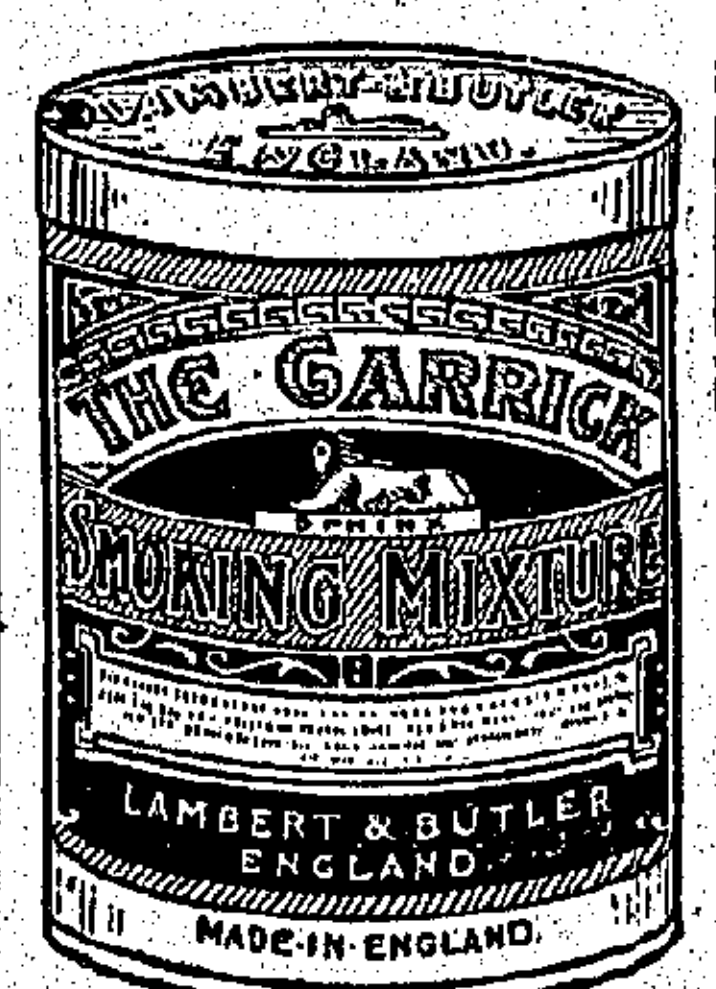


GARRICK CIGARETTES

are always the same, always good, always satisfying.
 They possess a most pleasant flavour and are unquestionably the finest Virginia Cigarette manufactured.



OBTAINABLE AT ALL LEADING TOBACCONISTS



BANKS

NEDERLANDSCH-INDISCH HANDELSBANK

(NEDERLANDSE INDIA COMMERCIAL BANK.)
 ESTABLISHED 1862.
 Authorised Capital Fl. 30,000,000 (£2,500,000)
 Paid-up Capital ... Fl. 19,907,900 (£1,659,000)
 Reserve Fund ... Fl. 7,765,500 (£647,125)

HEAD OFFICE: AMSTERDAM.
 HEAD BRANCH: BATAVIA.
 LONDON BANKERS:
 THE WILLIAMS DRAEGERS BANK,
 SWISS BANKING CO.

The Bank transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, receives money on Current Account and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

G. A. DUNLOP, Manager,
 No. 8, Des Voeux Road Central,
 Hongkong, 17th November, 1914. [12]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1859.
 HEAD OFFICE: LONDON.
 Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
 Reserve Fund ... £1,300,000
 Reserve Liability of Proprietors £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.
 CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

WM. DICKSON, Manager.
 Hongkong, 8th June, 1914. [118]

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... \$15,000,000
 Reserve Funds:—
 Sterling ... \$15,000,000 at 2/- = \$15,000,000
 Silver ... \$15,000,000

Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [152]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER.)
 Capital Subscribed ... Yen 10,000,000
 Capital Paid-up ... 8,750,000
 Reserve Funds ... 8,750,000

President: KAZUYOSHI YAGI, Esq.
 Vice-President: KOUJUN NAKAGAWA, Esq.

DIRECTORS:
 IRYOSHI SADA, Esq.
 KYOKU YAMAMOTO, Esq.
 SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
 Akou, Kagi, Makung, Taijoh
 Amoy, Kankou, Osaka, Tainan
 Canton, Keelung, Shanghai, Taichung
 Foochow, Kiating, Singapore, Takow
 Gikan, Kobe, Shimonaka, Tientsin
 Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS: PARR'S BANK, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at: Cheribon, Cheonan, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonaka, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zambanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
 3, Des Voeux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [116]

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION

HEAD OFFICE: Wall Street, New York.
 LONDON OFFICE: Bishopsgate, E.C.

CAPITAL PAID-UP (U.S. Gold) \$5,250,000
 RESERVE FUNDS ... 4,080,000

(Gold) \$7,310,000
 All kinds of FOREIGN & LOCAL BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates to be ascertained on application.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
 8, Queen's Road,
 Hongkong, 22nd October, 1914. [193]

THE BANK OF CHINA, GOVERNMENT BANK

(SPECIALLY AUTHORIZED BY PRESIDENTIAL MANDATE OF 19TH APRIL, 1912.)

Authorised Capital ... \$80,000,000.
 Paid-up Capital ... \$10,000,000.

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

BRANCHES AND SUB-BRANCHES:
 SHANGHAI: NANKING: Chinkiang, Yangchow, Wusieh, Wuhu, Anching, Tating, Taikiangpo, Soochow. HANKOW: Shaoh, Ichang, Nanchang, Tientsin: Peking, Tongshan, Luansien, Tsungtsien, Hsinghai. HANGKOW: Wenchow, Shaohsin, Chiehshin, Lanchi, Huchow, Ningpo. KAIPEI: Changteh, Sinyang, Loh, Chowkeu. TSIENAN: Chowsien, Tunhsie, Linchi, Lintsing, Tsienan, Yihuh, Huiming, Chefoo, Tsingtao. TAIYUAN: Yuncheng, Foochow. CHANGCHUN: Kirin, Moukden, Newchwang, Dairen, Harbin, Taitshih, Tieling, Chinchow, Antung. CANTON: KUYIANG, Peking: Kuohua, Suiyuan, etc., etc.

CANTON BRANCH:
 Interest allowed on current account and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application. Every description of Banking business transacted; loans granted on approved securities. Special facilities for Home exchange.

Hongkong, 13th October, 1914. [152]

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 KYOKU YAMAMOTO, Esq.
 SHINGO MINAMI, Esq.

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA (TAIWAN).

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
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 Amoy, Kankou, Osaka, Tainan
 Canton, Keelung, Shanghai, Taichung
 Foochow, Kiating, Singapore, Takow
 Gikan, Kobe, Shimonaka, Tientsin
 Hongkong, London, Swatow, Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS: PARR'S BANK, YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK.

Correspondents at: Cheribon, Cheonan, Dairen, Fusan, Iloilo, Jolo, Macassar, Mukden, Moji, Nagasaki, Nagoya, Semarang, Seoul, Shimonaka, Soerabaya, Tientsin, Yokohama, Zambanga.

HONGKONG OFFICE:
 3, Des Voeux Road.

The Bank Transacts Every Description of General Banking and Exchange Business. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits.

K. TSUDZURABARA, Manager.
 Hongkong, 7th January, 1915. [116]

SHARE LIST—QUOTATIONS.

HONGKONG, 25TH JANUARY, 1915.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.	RETURN ON BASIS OF LAST DIV.
BANKS.—					
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$170, buyers	
China Borneo Company, Limited ...	60,000	\$12	all	\$11	
China Light and Power Company, Ltd. ...	50,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.90, buyers	
COTTON MILLS.—					
Ewo Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 130, sales	
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd. (in liquidation) ...	125,000	\$10	all	\$5, buyers	
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ...	40,000	\$7	all	\$35, sellers	
DOCKS AND WHARVES.—					
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$70	
H'kong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$57, sellers	
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited ...	10,000	\$63	all		
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	58,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 51	
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	35,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 91, buyers	
Green Island Cement Co., Limited ...	400,000	\$10	all	\$53, buy. 100	
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited ...	60,000	\$10	all	\$37, sel. 100	
Hongkong Hotel Company Limited ...	20,000	\$30	all	\$124, buyers	
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ...	5,000	\$25	all	\$190	
Hongkong Rona Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$10	all	\$25, buyers	
H'kong & South China Steam Fishers Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$6	all	\$2	
Hongkong Steel Foundry Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$10	
Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. ...	325,000	5/-	all	\$5, sales	
INSURANCES.—					
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	550	\$340, sellers	
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited ...	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$150, buyers	
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$385, buyers	
North China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	\$5	Tls. 160, buyers	
Union Insurance Society, Limited ...	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$790	
Yangtze Insurance Association, Ltd.	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, buyers	
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.—					
H'kong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$114, sellers	
Hongkong Central Estate, Ltd.	10,000	\$100	all	\$99, buyers	
Hongkong Land Reclamation Co., Ltd.	25,000	\$100	\$75	\$200	
Humbreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$7, sales	
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$44	
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 100	
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$71	
Mandchurian Railway Co., Ltd. (Bosch-shan)	250,000	Gds. 10	all	Tls. 42, buyers	
Landow exploitation in Langkat ...					
MINE.—					
Chinese Engineering and M. Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	2/-	all	32/-, sellers	
Hoswood Tin and Rubber Estate, Ltd.	822,000	2/-	all	\$235, buyers	
Ranb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	2/-	all	27/-	
Trench Mines, Limited ...	150,000	2/-	all	\$10, buyers	
Peak Tramways Co., Limited ...	50,000	\$10	\$1	\$6.55, buyers	
Pulpes et Papeteries du Tonkin Societe des	13,200	\$50	all		
REFINERIES.—					
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$86, buyers	
Luxon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$13	
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.—					
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$6	
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$30, sellers	
H'kong, Canton & Macao S.B. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$19, buyers	
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	25	all	\$86, sellers	
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	2/-	all	\$21	
Star Ferry Company, Limited	40,000	\$10	all	\$38, sellers	
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$28	
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$4, sellers	
STOKES AND DISPENSARIES.—					
Powell, Wm., Limited ...	15,000	\$7	all	\$6, sellers	
Watson & Co., A. S., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$7, sel. & sel.	
Union Waterboat Co., Limited ...	50,000	\$10	all	\$18	

Loans.	Amount.	Value.	Interest.	Quotation.
Chinese Imperial 1895	Tls. 767,200.	Tls. 250	7% p. annum	Par.

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 Depositors may transfer at their option balances of \$100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
 N. J. STABE, Chief Manager.
 Hongkong, 2nd November, 1914. [10]

FOR EUROPE AND AMERICA, INDIA, AUSTRALIA, &c., and for

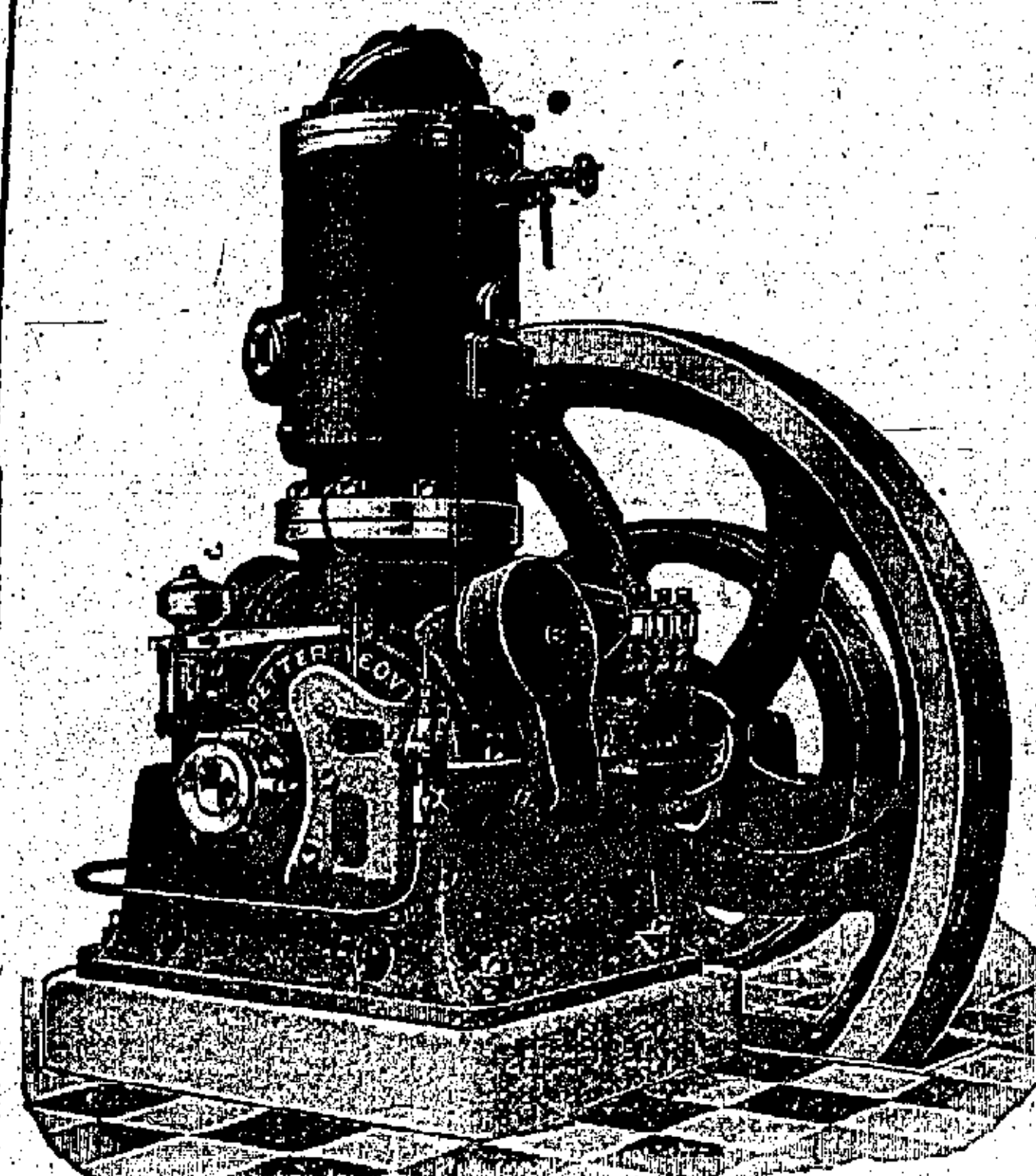
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THE CHINA IMPORT AND EXPORT LUMBER CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 27th June, 1914

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